

The Drifting Boat.

Had floated away from the beach and bay,
 Out of sight of tower and town,
 An empty and a battered boat,
 And that boat would not go down.
 The morning rose on the waters wide,
 And the night fell cold and dark,
 Yet ever on with the wind and tide
 Drifted that battered bark.

The sail had passed from its broken mast,
And its painted pride was dim;
The salt sea weed clung round its bows,
Which had been so sharp and trim.
Where were the merry mates and free,
Who had gone with it aloft,
We never learned; but the world's wide sea
Hath lives like that drifting boat—

Lives that in early storms have lost
 Anchor and sail and oar,
 And never, except on Lethæ's shore,
 Can come to moorings more;
 Out of whose loveliness, truthful days
 The hope and the heart have gone—
 Good ships go down in stormy seas,
 But these empty boats drift on.

They had hearts to sail in the wind's eye oar
They had hands to reef and steer,
With a strength that would not stoop to chance
And a faith that knew no fear;
But the years were long, and the storms were
strong,
And the rainbow flag was furled,

And they that launched for the skies have
grown,
But the drift-wood of the world,

Profane Swearing.

Of all sins which the human race is liable to fall into, none is so displeasing God, and none is carried to such an extent as profane swearing. This may especial

he said of Americans who use it in the every day conversation as an ornament, and persons of foreign nations travelling in our land have been horrified on witnessing prevalence.

Our cities, our villages, and even our farming communities abound with profane swearers, and, go where we will, our ears are greeted with horrible oaths while

make our blood curdle. On the cars, the steamboat, in the store, and every place of public resort, and even in private circles before ladies, we hear the name of God taken in vain not only when the speaker

is in passion but in common conversation it is introduced.

Not only those who are advanced years indulge in this immoral practice, but

we too often hear oaths most bitter and profane from the lips of our smallest children. It is a deep shame and a curse upon society and morals to hear children in the Christian age railing against heaven and

earth, and reviling their maker, yet on the
play-grounds and in our village streets
hear blasphemies from the lips of children
only learning to walk.

And who is responsible for this blot
the fame of every American citizen?
is you, parent, and it is you, young man
who pollute your lips with horrible ma-
phemies in the presence of children. You

and you alone, are accountable for the blackest of sins.

Let me say to you, young man or old, parent or otherwise, never give utterance to such words.

to a profane oath. As you love all that pure and holy, and as you hope for an inheritance in that home beyond the sky, never take the name of your maker in vain. This vile practice overthrows all that

good in man, blunts those nobler feelings within his breast, destroys his morals, and unfits him for all virtuous pursuits and respectable society. God forbid that

It steals upon man cunningly, it wins itself about his heart, driving out over-

virtue until it meets with no opposition. O, young man, for heaven's sake, for the sake of the rising generation, listen not to the temptings of the serpent, but drive him from your heart—crush it under foot.

ere it takes possession of you, and the task will be easy; but let it tighten its anconda folds around you day by day, and will require all your power to disenga

"Above all things swear not," saith the Apostle James. Hearken unto his instruction, ye that are taking the first step, and it will save you much anguish in your journey.

Beautiful Extract.

The following eloquent paper on Time, we believe, from the pen of Paulding:

I saw a temple, reared by the hands of man, standing with its pinnacle in the distance.

plain. The streams beat about it, the
of nature hurled his thunderbolt against it;
yet it stood firm as adamant. Revelry was
in the halls; the gay, the happy, the young
the beautiful were there. I returned—and

lay in scattered ruin; moss and grass grew rankly there; and at the midnight hour the owl's long cry added to the deep solitude. The young and gay who had revealed the

I saw a child rejoicing in its youth; the idol of his mother and the pride of his father. I returned—and that child had become old. Trembling with the weight of years, he stood

I saw an old oak standing in all its pride upon the mountain; the birds were carolling in its boughs. I returned—and the oak was

andness and splendor: the winds were playing at their pastimes through its thin branches. Who is this destroyer?" said I to my guardian angel.

"It is Time," said he. "When the morning stars sang together for joy over you, and when he has destroyed all that is beautiful on the earth, plucked the sun from its sphere, rolled the heavens and earth away as a scroll, then shall an angel from the throne of God come forth, and upon the land, lift up his hand toward heaven and swear by Heaven's Eternal Time, Time was, but Time shall be no longer!"

The Naturalization Question—British Subjects vs. American Citizens.

[From the London Times.]

We admit that very strong reasons may be alleged for the modification of existing laws, and if that would be quite impossible to push the principle of indecentible allegiance to its extreme consequences. In ancient times the sovereign not only claimed, but exercised the right of forbidding subjects to leave the realm, and of recalling them at pleasure.

The maxim *nemo potest exire patriam* was consistent with these prerogatives, and the persons who might be injuriously affected by it were too few to need special consideration. The vast emigration of recent years has changed all the conditions upon which its application depended, and rendered its maintenance burdensome to the sovereign as it is to the subjects. A single illustration will suffice to put this in a clear light. If persons born in the United Kingdom owe a life-long allegiance to Her Majesty, it follows that they possess an equally durable right to her protection. Yet it cannot for a moment be supposed that our Government could or would attempt to watch over the interests of Irishmen permanently domiciled in the United States, or that perhaps engaged in plotting against their native country. It is well known that great discretion was necessary in dealing with the numerous claims of natural born Englishmen resident in America for exemption from conscription during the civil war, and that our Minister judiciously abstained from interfering in behalf of those who had previously manifested their intention of becoming American citizens. Passages may, indeed, be quoted from treaties on international law to show that a sovereign's obligations are not co-extensive with those of a subject, but such distinctions will not stand the test of justice, and are, in fact, contrary to policy. We cannot hold the American Fenians responsible, as subjects, for acts of conspiracy in America, and yet refuse them whatever privileges may belong to that character.

Let us once more remind our readers that no concession is contemplated, except in respect to natural-born British subjects who may commit offences against our laws in the United States, and afterwards return to Great Britain or Ireland. The jurisdiction of our courts over all offences committed on British territory, either by natives or foreigners, is absolute, and a foreigner may be convicted of treason as well as an Englishman. The doubt, and the only doubt, is, whether a natural born subject, having deliberately changed his country and formally renounced his allegiance, ought not to be placed on the same footing with foreigners as regards the proceedings on a foreign charge. At present there is no method prescribed by the law of England, or, we believe, of any other State, whereby allegiance can be fully renounced for this purpose. No State has a right to demand that its subjects should be tried by jury at all, the system of trial by jury being unknown to international law, and not yet adopted by the municipal law of all, or nearly all, civilized nations. The jury is a purely English institution, established in an age of comparative barbarism, for the special benefit of persons ignorant of our language, and associated with oppressive disabilities of foreign merchants. We may safely predict that no complaint so unreasonable will be made by the American Government, and that if any reasonable complaint should be made it will be entertained by Lord Stanley in a conciliatory spirit. We have no desire or occasion to punish American Fenians for what they may do in the United States, and no power of so punishing them until they land in the United Kingdom. When they come to Ireland they may be arrested before the commission of an overt act by virtue of the authority intrusted by Parliament to the Executive, or tried after the commission of an overt act for treason or felony. These safeguards are quite sufficient for the maintenance of public order, but if they should prove insufficient, this country will shrink from no sacrifice that may be required to strengthen them.

The Government is unable to put down Fenianism, it is unworthy to rule Ireland, and they greatly mistake our national character who suppose that we value our existence as an United Kingdom less highly than America values her federal Union. We have nothing to gain by retaining the nominal allegiance of a monarch, who professes a republic to a monarch, but it is the paramount duty of a government to protect its loyal subjects at any cost, against lawless filibusters, whether native or foreign.

Abbyssinia.

KING THEODOROS'S PEDIGREE.
[From the London Star, Jan. 10.]
The following is King Theodore's pedigree, according to his own account:

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, our God.
The Kings of Kings, Theodore, created by the Trinity its servant, installed by it

and made Prince, to his children given to him by God and to all the Funks (Europeans).

By your God and the God of your friend Theodore, who appeared to Moses on Mount Sinai and in the Red Sea, who appeared to Joshua at Jericho, who through his servant Samuel anointed Saul when he was seeking the asses that were lost, who, when Saul turned from the Creator, commended Samuel to anoint David.

Solomon was King after David, according to the word of the prophet and of his father, notwithstanding that Adonias (Adoniah), against the will of God, was proclaimed King by the people and obtained favor in their sight. Solomon, by the Queen of Azyeh (the southeast), bought Menelik, who became King of Ethiopia, from Menlek down to the dynasty of the Gallas, all the Kings were stageplayers (amari), who sought from God neither wisdom nor strength, but, with his help, the means of raising up an empire were found, when God chose me, His servant to be King.

My countrymen said, "The river is dried up, its bed is empty," and they insulted me because my mother was poor, and called me the son of a beggar. But the Turks knew the greatness of my father, who made them his tributaries as far as the frontiers of Egypt, and to the gates of their cities. My father and my mother descended from David and from Solomon, and they are also of the seed of Abraham, the servant of God.

Now those who insulted me with the name of a beggar's son are themselves beggars, and beg for their daily bread. With out God's will neither wisdom nor power can save them from ruin. Nevertheless, as God said unto Adam, "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread," it is necessary not to fall into slothfulness. But it is needless for me to give you this advice; for, as the proverb says, "apeak not of wisdom to the sage, neither eat the food of a fool."

There is nothing powerful in the world. Many have had mortars and cannons in abundance, and nevertheless have succumbed. Napoleon had myriads of them, yet he died conquered after having subjugated the Franks. Nicholas, Emperor of the Moscovites, possessed them in abundance, and he was vanquished by the French, the English, and the Turks, and died without having accomplished the desire of his heart.

If in your countries you meet with any partisans of the brigand Negus, who shall say, like the traitors of this country, that Ethiopia is governed by the son of a beggar, wage war with them, a field covered with gold that I, the present Emperor, am on the throne of my father, Abraham and David, and bring them here to be comforted with me.

It is God "that hath put down the mighty from their seats, and hath exalted them of low degree."

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.
Morning Express going West, 7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West, 8.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10.35 A. M.
Morning Express going East, 6.30 P. M.
Evening Express going East, 12.00 A. M.
Night Express going East, 12.05 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11.10 P. M.
Morning Express going West, 7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West, 8.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10.35 A. M.
Morning Express going East, 6.30 P. M.
Evening Express going East, 12.00 A. M.
Night Express going East, 12.05 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11.10 P. M.

Montreal Times.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, SATURDAY, FEB. 1.

TOWN COUNCIL.—The proceedings of last night's Town Council will appear on Monday.

LIET-GOVERNORS.—The Ottawa special to the Leader says: "Lieut-Governors Belloan, Quebec, and Doyle, Nova Scotia, have been conferred in their appointments for five years."

HON. M. CHAPMAN.—This gentleman has been appointed to the vacant seat in the Senate, but it is said he will not abandon his claim to the representation of Kamouraska because of his appointment to the Senate, but will press his petition before the election Committee.

FIRE IN QUEBEC.—A fire broke out in a house on the south-east side of Findlay Market on the 31st January. Before the fire could be quenched, three tenements were destroyed, occupied by Messrs. Lacasse and Lachance as grocers and a tavern. Loss about \$4,000—covered by insurance.

QUEBEC CORPORATION.—This Corporation met last night. A petition to Parliament to place the affairs of the city in the hands of commissioners appointed by Government, and suspend the corporation for a time, has been signed by a large number of citizens—some of them prominent and wealthy.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS.—We understand, says the Ottawa Times, that the clerks in the several Government Departments are now positively required to be at their offices at or before nine o'clock a.m., and to remain until four p.m.—The Saturday half holiday has also been discontinued.

NAPANEE MUNICIPALITY.—Some days since we noticed the fact that the right of Mr. Dettlor, who had been elected Mayor of Napanee, to retain his seat was to be tested on the ground of his being a British subject.

Standard Informer states that the Judges in Toronto have decided that he was not qualified, and have ordered a new election.

The Silver Question.

On the 31st January another meeting on the silver question was held in Montreal. Nearly 150 firms and individuals, comprising a large number of the principal wholesale and retail houses, had tendered sums of from \$500 to \$5,000 each at a uniform rate of discount sufficiently high to secure their exportation, the aggregate amount, so far reaching upwards of \$200,000. A resolution was carried unanimously recommending a general increase of the amount tendered, so that an additional \$100,000 may be at once obtained. This amount being considered necessary to ensure success it is hoped that the arrangements will be completed to-morrow, so that shipments may commence without delay.

Mr. King of Montreal.

"We thought that we had heard the last of Mr. King's intermeddling with the other banking institutions of the country. It appears we have been wrong. We are created a new monster, the universal anti-union against his financial dictatorship, he is threatening another monetary coup d'etat, as it is reported to be engaged in buying up Commercial bills at 99 and 98 1/2, with a view of embarrassing the Merchants Bank of Montreal as soon as the amalgamation of the two institutions is complete. We need hardly say that the attempt will utterly fail, and only mention it for two reasons—to put the Merchants Bank on their guard against the monetary incontinence with which Mr. King is waging war upon the other banks, as he supposes, for the benefit of his own. It is high time that the talons of this financial culture were pared down within the limits of harmlessness. It is no longer endurable that he should possess the power of putting sound and solvent institutions in jeopardy every now and then."—Telegraph, Toronto, Jan. 31.

We do not understand where, at the present time, the Commercial Bills are to be from. There was a time when to buy and hold over would prove a good speculation, but that time has passed. Mr. King may have been preserving Bills for the purpose of intimating, but to suppose that a Bank Manager would do what is here attributed to him, is to suppose a good deal. Yet, when we reflect upon his former acts, we must not be astonished at anything that occurs.

Opposition Leader.

The Evening Telegraph, Toronto, says: "The member for South Bruce drew up a round robin, pledging the Opposition to accept Mr. McKellar as their leader, and that this document has received twenty-three signatures. When members at present out of town have given in their adhesion, this number may probably be increased to thirty, which we imagine is about the full strength of the stiff-backed 'section of the House.' It is also said Mr. McKellar had become sulky at the position assumed by Mr. Blake, and that in order to mollify him, Mr. Blake adopted this method of swearing allegiance to his leader. It is not the first time Mr. Blake has been brought to book. While in Ottawa he assumed too much, and Mr. McKenzie got his back up, when the great Chancellor had to back down and promise better behavior in future."

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. VANALLAN.—A few of the friends of this gentleman entertained him at the Club House in a most sumptuous manner, on the evening of Wednesday last, prior to his promotion to the birth of Collector of Tolls on the Welland Canal; Mr. Jalliet was in the Chair, and Mr. Starling filled the Vice-Chair. The fare was the best of all that was served in the evening, and cooked and put on the table by Mr. Crona (than whom there is no better caterer) in his very best style. The wines were choice and in abundance, the "sparkling Moselle" being the favorite. After the cloth was removed the Chairman, in a few well chosen remarks, presented the guest with an address signed by all the influential business men in the Town. It was couched in appropriate terms, acknowledging the worthiness, ability and attention to business, which so conspicuously marked this gentleman's conduct whilst with us during a period of eight years, and expressing a regret at his departure. Mr. Vanallan in touching language very feelingly replied. After this the toast of the evening was given by Mr. Jelliet, who expressed in felicitous terms the feelings of the company towards their guest, in echoing the address and amplifying it. That it was heartily received can be testified to by the people standing at the bridge, who heard "He is a Jolly Good Fellow." The parties waited long, and it was the murky hour preceding the dawn ere they in full force saw their guest safely to his hall door. Few men but would deserve the honors and hospitality tendered to Mr. Vanallan, either as a business man or a warm friend.—Com.

—A loafer in a newspaper office is like a shade tree. It is said the passengers killed on the American railroads are six to one on any of the railroads in Europe.

—The Kingston corporation have petitioned the Legislature of Ontario to abolish the Recorder Court in that city.

—The Legislature of New Brunswick will assemble on the 13th of February and that of Prince Edward on the 4th March.

—In consequence of the Fenian troubles, the Welsh colliers at Merthyr, South Wales, have refused to work if Irishmen are employed in the works. This is said to be the result of this conspiracy for the "deliverance" of Ireland and Irishmen.

Ontario Legislature.

JANUARY 31st, 1868.

ASSESSMENT LAWS.
Mr. Rykert moved, seconded by Mr. Pardee, for leave to introduce an act to amend the assessment act of Upper Canada.—Carried and referred to private bill committee.

REGISTRATION.
Mr. Seaton introduced a bill to amend an act respecting Registrars and Registry offices, in connection with lands in Upper Canada; second reading on Thursday next.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS OF BELLEVILLE.
Mr. Corby introduced a bill to legalize the Assessment Rolls of the Town of Belleville, from 1852 to 1866.

REGISTRY OFFICES.
Mr. Cameron presented a return by command of His Excellency, to an address asking for returns as to fees paid to registrars of the Province. Also a return containing copies of all orders in Council relating to the sale of mineral and agricultural lands passed since 1857.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE ON THE LAW.
Mr. Macdonald in moving the second reading of the bill respecting interpretation of the statutes, explained that it would settle the clauses in the consolidated statutes which were not applicable to Upper Canada. For one thing it would reduce the number of Holidays, for they did not want so many of them in this section of the province.

HEIR AND DEVISEE COURTS.
Mr. Macdonald moved the second reading of the bill respecting heir and devisee courts. He said it was likely he would have to make a few alterations in some of the clauses, and would therefore only now move that it be read a second time.

Mr. Blake agreed entirely in the principle of the bill.

FREE GRANT SETTLERS.
Mr. Richards moved the second reading of the bill respecting free grants to settlers.

Mr. McKellar said the House was somewhat taken by surprise, and hoped the second reading would not be pressed to-day, as it lies over till Monday or Tuesday next.

Mr. Hays hoped the government would never allow a measure to lie over, because of the absence of members. They were sent by their constituents who expected them to be faithful towards them, and to their duty, and if they neglected that they would have to answer for it elsewhere.

It was moved that the bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. McKellar objected again. Many members had gone home, who could not be here until Tuesday, and that being a government day, without the consent of his friends opposite it could not be proceeded with.

Mr. Macdonald said if there was not a full house on Monday the bill would be taken up on Tuesday. That he promised.

TRACTION ENGINES.
Mr. Cumberland moved the second reading of an act to authorize and regulate the use of Traction Engines on highways. It provides that it shall be lawful for any person to employ Traction Engines for the conveyance of freight or passengers, or both, over any public highway in this Province. That the speed of the Traction Engine shall not exceed the rate of so many miles per hour. That parties running engines are to strengthen bridges, culverts, &c., and to level highways. The width of the driving wheels of the engines are to be at least eighteen inches, and the wheels of the trucks or waggon drawn thereby, shall be four inches in width for the first two tons capacity, load and weight of truck included, and an additional half-inch for each further ton. Other clauses provide for the meeting of restive horses; that light engines shall be carried after dark; and for other preventives to secure the protection of the public.

Mr. Cameron hoped the second reading of this bill would not be forced to-night, because it affected considerably private interests, which the government was not as yet had time to look into.

Mr. Macdonald followed, and had no objection that the bill should be read on Thursday, and then discussed.

Mr. McKellar said the objection as to frightening horses by having such traction engines on highways was ridiculous. It was said when the Grand Trunk was started, that the cows in the fields through which the trains ran would refuse to give milk, and the horses run away half mad. Now they were as quiet as the government, and had got used to it; there was no complaint of the kind; and he ventured to say before these engines were six months in operation the same report would be given as to the conduct and behavior of the animals, now called in question.

Mr. Swinerton gave the bill his support, and it was ordered to stand over till Monday.

At 4.30 the House, on motion of the hon. the Premier, adjourned till Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—The subscription collected in Quebec and Ontario for the relief of the Nova Scotia fishermen already amounts to about \$15,000.

—The Fenians are taking up George Francis Train as a candidate for Governor of the Empire State, provided he declines a nomination for Congress, which he is sure to have any how.

—A consignment of forty tons of cheese, the produce of the Herby and Co. of East Middlesex, was received a day or two ago at London, and is about to be forwarded to Liverpool.

Stock Market.

The Montreal Gazette's commercial article of yesterday quotes stocks as follows:
Securities of all kinds have been dull and heavy throughout the week. In Bank Stocks the amounts offering have been large and lower prices in many cases have been accomplished.

Bank of Montreal.—This has been dealt in at all prices from 125 to 130.
Bank of British North America.—Buyers not so sellers at 102 1/2 to 104.
City Bank.—Has again declined 4, with sales at 99, 90, and 100.
Molson's Bank.—Is offered at 111 1/4, with buyers at 111.

Merchants Bank.—Under a heavy pressure to sell, has declined from 1 to 2 per cent, closing heavy at 100 to 100 1/2. Sales during the week at 101 1/2 and 100.
Mechanics Bank.—None in market; 97 would be paid.

La Banque du Peuple.—All offering has been taken at 108.
La Bank Jacques Cartier.—Remains as last quoted at 107 1/2 to 108.
Quebec Bank.—Heavy at 98 to 99.
La Banque Nationale.—Is without change at 106 1/2 to 107.

Union Bank of Lower Canada.—Sales to some extent at 101.
Eastern Township's Bank.—Buyers but no sellers at 97 to 98.

Commercial Bank of Canada.—There has been considerable sales at 38 to 38 1/2.
Ontario Bank.—Declined to 97, at which some sales have been made, closing rather firmer, with buyers at 97 1/2 to 98.
Bank of Toronto.—Sales at 111 to 111 1/2. There are still buyers at the former price.
Gore Bank.—Is very dull at 80 to 81.
Royal Canadian Bank.—Considerable sales at 101, which price is still procurable.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Continues to be offered at 100 to 100 1/2.
Montreal Telegraph Company.—Sellers at 131 1/2, with buyers at 130 1/2.
Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Co.—Buyers offered at 125, with sellers at 127 1/2.
Richelieu Navigation Co.—There have been sales at 105, which price would still be paid.

Canada Debentures.—Are without change. No sales reported during the week.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Dr. Arminius Vambery, the well-known traveller in Central Asia, has written a letter to the London Times, in which he proves the absurdity of the reports that the Chinese Government is preparing a hostile movement on the borders of the empire.

Despatches received from Florence last night allege that the Italian Government is about to send out a naval expedition to the Rio de La Plata, South America. Nothing is known as to the cause or the object of the movement.

Prime Minister's Menabre, when interrogated on the subject, declined to give any explanation.

BRUSSELS, January 31.—Gen. Carl Schure to-day signed with Count von Bismarck and the members of the Federal Council of the North German States.

NAPLES, January 31, evening.—The Italian fleet now in this harbor, which has been getting ready for sea, has received orders to sail forth with the Rio de La Plata expedition. All information in regard to the expedition is rigorously withheld by the Government, and to the naval officials only is its destination known.

VIENNA, January 31.—The Melchiorist will re-assemble in this city on February 17th.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 11.15 a.m.—The Bank of Holland has reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent. Erie 4 1/2; Bonds firmer at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1, 11.15 a.m.—Cotton quiet and steady. Other articles unchanged.

American Despatches.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—By the fire at Leavenworth, Kansas, this morning about \$75,000 worth of property was destroyed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The World's Washington special says the tergiversation of Secretary Seward is of no value longer, and higher authority has determined upon the course which is to be pursued in respect to the claims of the United States government upon Great Britain.

I am authorized to state most confidently and decisively, that the legitimate demands which have been too meekly urged by the Secretary of State upon the British Cabinet, are to be forced at whatever hazard. The new British Minister, Mr. Thornton, will probably be presented to the President on the subject of the movement. The addresses that are to be exchanged may be guarded and serene, the fact yet remains that a speedy and satisfactory response must be made by the British Government to the ultimatum of the executive of the United States, or else a declaration of war against Great Britain must inevitably ensue.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The World's Washington special says, the naval bill reported in the House to-day, cuts down the appropriations for the naval service from the original estimate of \$47,000,000 to \$18,000,000. In the consular and diplomatic bill the expenses are cut down about \$500,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A party of men setting under the orders of Collector Wood, three internal revenue districts, yesterday, were mobbed while engaged in looking for the tax on whisky. An immense crowd assembled and wanted millions of various kinds at the officers, three of whom were struck, but not seriously injured.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The steamer "City of New York," from Liverpool, has arrived.

Imports and Exports.

PER GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

IMPORTS.—40 car merchandise.

EXPORTS.—3 cars merchandise and 1 car lumber.

Friday

LEY THREE DE HARMONY IN THIRDS ESSENTIAL—LIBERTY IN THIRDS RO ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

Vol. 1.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1868.

No. 234.

Montreal Business Directory.

do B. MACDONALD & Co.,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS. Woollens,
Laces,
Ladies Collars and Sets,
Stays, Trunks,
Small Wares in great
quantities,
Fruit Hats,
Gent's Collars and Ties,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Valvet Ribbons, &c.

HOOP SKIRTS—fur wear Manufacture. 156-6m

IVES & ALLEN,
Hardware Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

KILN PLATES
AND
CASTINGS FOR BREWERIES.

Any parties about putting up new kilns for
MALT OR OATMEAL
will do well to correspond with the above.

BURROWS & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Brandy, Wine, Segars, Tobaccos, &c., &c.
416 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

PEAVEY & MARCH,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,
Provisions,
And everything usually sold in a first class Grocery.
No. 34 Dundas Street, a few doors West St.
Francis Xavier Street, Montreal.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturers of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 156-6m

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
M. HOGAN, Proprietor,
Grand St. James Street, Montreal. 115-6m

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.,
Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ashes,
Lard, &c., &c., &c.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Wheat, Flour, &c., &c., &c.

Advances—Cash advances made, and drafts
authorized against the same, for sale here or
elsewhere, or consigned to our friends in Great
Britain or the Lower Provinces. 156-6m-6m

W. A. LITTLE,
LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER,
378 Notre Dame St., corner of St. John St., Montreal.

Bill of Exchange, Drafts, Cheques, Notes, Drafts
of all kinds, and all other business connected
with the Exchange, Banking, and Finance,
specifications, made, &c., executed at the shortest
notice, consistent with good work, on the most
reasonable terms. 171-6m

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,
&c., &c., &c.

25 Hospital St., - - - MONTREAL.

OFFER for sale a COMPLETE and WELL
ASSORTED STOCK in the above line,
at as LOW figures and
ON AS GOOD TERMS
as any house in the City, and solicit the
patronage of their old friends and the Trade
generally.

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,
742.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL. - - - \$10,000,000.

FIRE and LIFE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The principles on which this Company is
founded contain all the elements required
to develop the benefits of Life Assurance—
afford every facility to intending assureds—
One of the advantages secured by those who
insure their lives with this Company is that
the outside expenditure for Management is
absolutely restricted by the Deed of Settlement
to Ten per Cent. of the Net Life
Income. This most important restriction
insures that the interests of participating policy
holders are closely watched and carefully at-
tended to by the Company. Attention is espe-
cially called to this point, as the proportion
of premiums expended for Management
Must Largely Influence Profits
and Bonuses.

The next division of profits takes place in
1868, and all those who wish to participate in
the profits should insure at once.

Dr. CANNIFF,
Medical Referee,
May, 1867.

M. BOWELL,
Intelligence Office,
40-42mo.

Montreal Business Directory.

Frithlington & Workman,
IMPORTERS, Manufacturers, and Wholesale
Dealers in Iron, Steel, Tin and General Har-
ware.

Warehouse and Office 395 to 399, St. Paul St.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining Tools,
and have constantly on hand a large Stock of
Powder, Patent Safety Fuse, Drill Steel, &c.
May 1st. 14-6m

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Consulting and Analytical Chemist,
630 LaGauchette Street, Montreal.

H. GRANT,
Watch and Clock Maker,
303 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Every description of Jewellery manufactured
from Gold entrusted to his care, under his own
supervision. 26-6m

A. BOOKER,
Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant,
Office and Sale Rooms, Gibb's New Buildings, Notre
Dame Street, Montreal.

Agents for Walter Evans & Co. Sewing and Knit-
ting Cottons, Derby, and J. M. Perry & Co.'s Gray's
Patent Linen Fibre Collars, Nottingham, England. 15-6m

MATILDA FISHER,
JEWELLER & GENERAL BROKER.

Office: Corner of St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas
Streets, Montreal.
Rarest Jewellery, Diamonds & Beating, Robert Edouard,
Esq., 345 Vermeil, Quebec. 31-6m

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
WINE, SPIRIT
And Commission Merchants,
40 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL. 12-6m

J. V. MORGAN,
Commission Merchant.

Importers to order of all kinds of English and French
Goods. 15-6m

JOSEPH KIRKPUR,
BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
and Dealer in all kinds of Brushes.

No. 372 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 25-6m

Place D'Armes Drug Store,
Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.

This attention of Travellers visiting the City is requested
to visit our select stock of English Toilet Articles,
which for variety and excellence cannot be surpassed.

E. MUIR,
Chemist and Druggist,
Place D'Armes, Montreal. 25-6m

Established 1861,
JOHN F. MCCAIG,
Shipping and General Agent,
Office—Corner of Francis Xavier and Hospital, and
St. Common Street, Canal Wharf,
MONTREAL.

Personal attention given to the Sale of Pot and
Pearl Ashes and other Produce, and purchase of Mer-
chandise. 25-6m

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,
100 GAY STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE FOR SALE—
DRAIN PIPES,
Roman Cement,
Water Cement,
Portland Cement,
Paving Tiles,
Garden Yards,
Chimney Tiles, &c.

Manufacturers AMERICAN SOFA, CHAIR,
and BED SPRINGS. 24-6m

THOS. HOBSON & Co.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL.

DEBART, advances made on consignments to our-
selves, or for shipment to our friends in Great Britain
and the Lower Provinces. 171-6m

A. ROBERTSON & Co.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Manila, Shawls, Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery,
Haberdashery, Small Wares, Cloths, Cana-
das Woolens, Flannels and Blankets, Linens, Cottons,
Prints, Stuffs, Dress Goods, &c., &c., &c.

475 St. Paul Street & 439 Commissioners St.,
MONTREAL.

Auburn Woolen Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 17-6m

Important to Miners and
MINE MEN

JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse
for Wet Ground and SUBMARINE
BLASTING, is much cheaper than any other,
and pronounced by Mining men much better
than that imported.

Testimonials received from men well
known in the mining and quarrying business
of Canada and the United States; from
Messrs. Morrill & Colby, Benoit, Viallet,
Macfarland, Adams, Watson, Griffith, Wearn,
and others.

All orders promptly attended to.

Address JOHN'S & Co.,
150-3m
Sherbrooke, Q.

TERRAPIN RESTAURANT

CHARLES PAPINEAU,
Begs to inform the public that he has
opened the TERRAPIN RESTAURANT,
in Coleman's Building, next door to Dr. Cole-
man's Drug Store, and he has fitted it up in
first-class style, with every convenience. He
will keep constantly on hand the Best Ale
and Porter, and the purest brands of Liquors.
Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.,
always on hand. 140-4f

CONGER BROS.

FEELING thankful for the very liberal
patronage given them for the past year,
beg to remind their customers and the pub-
lic that having thoroughly

REFITTED their STORE!
are now opening a well assorted stock of
FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES,
CURRANTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

Special attention is called to their fine as-
ortment of

Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, &c.

R. D. CONGER. J. A. CONGER.
Nov. 18th, 1867. 10ly

MONTREAL

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Under Contract with the Government of Canada for
the Conveyance of the Mail.

Canadian & United States Mails.

1867-SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1867.

Passengers Booked to London and Liverpool.

Return Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.

This Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the at-
tached First-Class Mail-Steamer, Clyde-Built,
Double-Ended Steamships, as follows:

AUSTRIAN, 3700 Tons, Capt. ALEX.
NESTORIAN, 3700 " " Lt. DETTON, R.N.R.
MORAVIAN, 3700 " " Capt. WALKER.
PERUVIAN, 3700 " " Capt. BALANTINE.
HUNGARIAN, 3700 " " Capt. BROWN.
NOVA-SCOTIA, 3700 " " Capt. ALLEN.
NORTH-AMERICAN, 3700 " " Capt. KEAR.
BELGIAN, 3700 " " Capt. GRACE.
DANUBIUS, 3700 " " Capt. WATTS.

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and
from PORTLAND every SATURDAY, calling at each
of the following ports:—London, Havre, Antwerp,
Brussels, and then to the Continent.)

The Steamers of the MAIL LINE are intended to be
despatched from PORTLAND as underwritten, viz.:

NESTORIAN, Saturday, 20th Jan.
PERUVIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.
MORAVIAN, Saturday, 15th Feb.
HUNGARIAN, Saturday, 1st Mar.
NOVA-SCOTIA, Saturday, 15th Mar.
NORTH-AMERICAN, Saturday, 1st Apr.
BELGIAN, Saturday, 15th Apr.
DANUBIUS, Saturday, 1st May.

St. Andrew from Portland, 15th March.

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Belleville Business Directory.

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner
Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville.
Hos. Jno. Ross. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN.
156m Wt

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.
Office—Nelson's Hall, Front Street, Belle-
ville.

A. Diamond, Geo. D. Dickson.
1D-Wt

A. E. Dougall,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery,
Office over-Overall's Book Store, and op-
posite "The Intelligence" Office, Front Street.

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Soli-
citors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Convey-
ancers, &c., &c.—Ground floor next the
Express Office, Bridge Street.

ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEWART.
1D-Wt

Maclean & Maclean,
Solicitors in Chancery and Insolvency
Officers—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street,
Belleville.

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit Man-
ufacturers and Dealers in Family Groceries,
No. 173, Front Street, Belleville. All or-
ders promptly attended to. 1D-Wt

Geo. H. Haymes,
HATTER and FURRIER, Front Street, Belle-
ville. Highest price paid for raw furs. 1D-Wt

McLeod & Carre,
ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SUR-
veyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent
Solicitors, Front Street, Belleville.

MACLEOD, GAYLIER, KENNEDY & CO.,
Malac. 1D-Wt

Pitcheuthy & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine
and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Build-
ings, Front Street, Belleville. 1D-Wt

Law Partnership.

THE undersigned have this day entered into
partnership under the name of Jellett
& Bleasdel. Office—Corner of Bridge and
Front Streets, Belleville.

R. P. JELLETT.
8th October, 1867. J. B. T. BLEASDELL.

Forrest & Lozo's
ROYAL Photograph Gallery, Laizer's New
Building, opposite the Anglo-American
Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. 25D-4f

T. Lockery,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds
of Hardware, Front Street, No. 175,
Front Street, Belleville. None but the best
quality of leaf used. 25Dm

Ponton, Falkner & Denmark
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-AT-LAW,
Front Street, Belleville. 1Dm

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, Front St.,
Belleville. A large stock of Clocks,
Watches, Jewellery and Silver Ware always
on hand. Repairing done at short notice and on
reasonable terms. 1Dm

John Wilson,
BAKER and Confectioner, wholesale and
Retail, at the old stand, Front Street,
Dealers will find stock the best and cheap-
est in the country. All orders promptly filled.

J. W. Brown,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, Front St.,
Belleville, opposite Fanning's Hotel.
Garments made to measure and warranted to
fit. 1Dm

Geo. Gibson,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and
Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. A select
assortment of ladies, gents' and children's
Boots and Shoes, and all kinds of Clothing
always on hand. Garments made to measure
and warranted to fit. 1Dm

J. C. Vapor,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, opposite
Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Belle-
ville. A large stock of Head Wares, Clothing
always on hand. Garments made to measure
and warranted to fit. 1Dm

To Gold Miners

YOU will find a variety of mining tools at
the subterranean and Drilling and Sledge
made of the best refined cast steel. Solid
punched Swedes Iron Pick Axes and Pros-
pecting Picks, at the lowest prices. All war-
ranted. Cheaper than any other shop in Canada.
Shop near the Upper Bridge, Front Street,
Belleville. W. M. POWELL. 1Dm

McKeown & Robertson,
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and
Retail dealers in Boots and Shoes, Front
Street, Belleville. Their stock is always large,
well assorted and of the best material, and is
sold at extremely low prices for cash. The
best extensive manufacturers and, being Prac-
tical workmen, they can guarantee satisfaction.
All orders executed promptly, and all work
warranted. Remember the place, opposite
Bennett & Bain's Brewery, Front Street, Belle-
ville. 1Dm

Mr. Holden—The expense was not so large as
he had thought it was. He did not wish to
overstate the amount.

Mr. Holden—What about the printing?

Mr. Holden—I have no doubt you have been
finding out to-day what the printing was worth.

Mr. Holden—You are looking over the books,
and Mr. Tannanill was mistaken. The estimate
was \$4,000, and there had not been more ex-
penditure than \$3,000.

Mr. Holden—\$3,000 more.

Mr. Brown—Not under the supervision of the
Street Committee. There may have been an
expenditure for other purposes. Certain ap-
propriations were made to each ward, and it
was exceeded. It was order of the Council.
So far as the mals were concerned, he could
not explain it unless it was in respect of an ac-
count for mals in years which not much more
than half the lumber was used. He had heard
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Town Council.

PRESIDENT—MAYOR FRIDAY, January 31, 1868.
Diamond, Robertson, Kennedy, Henderson,
Mcintosh, Walters, Tannanill, Holden and
Foster.

In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. Brown took
the chair.

The minutes of former meeting were read and
approved.

Richard Taylor applied for the office of As-
sessor.

John Roach sent in a letter in reference to
the assessment.

A letter from Henry Pretty was also read
reference to a water lot.

An application for renting a water lot was
made by John N. Simpson.

Mr. Diamond moved that the petition of Mr.
Simpson be referred to the Committee of Har-
bor and Town Property, with power to close if
they deem it proper and expedient—Laid over
till the orders of the day are called, when it
was carried.

Mr. Sutherland presented a report from the
Finance Committee recommending the payment
of a number of bills of the Council, and in-
vited the Committee of the Whole on Finance,
and passed a number of accounts and rejected
others, when the Committee rose, and reported.
Report adopted.

STREET SURVEYOR.

Mr. Holden moved, seconded by Mr. Tanna-
hill, that the Street Surveyor be abol-
ished, and that the Street Committee be
recommended to devise some plan for carrying
on the work of the Street Surveyor.

Mr. Holden said he

Bismarck on the Catty Stool.

CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE—THE FOUNDER of the PRUSSIAN EMPIRE TALKS TO US FOR BEING IN QUARTERS WITH A CATTY AND NEGLECTING TO GO TO CHURCH.

The *Hall Mail Gazette* says: A curious correspondence between Count Bismarck and the members of a Conservative society in Pomerania is published by the *Pommersche Zeitung*—we hope with sufficient authority, for it is really very funny. This society asked the count for an explanation of the conduct, first, in abandoning the Conservative party; second, in allowing himself to be photographed along with Madlle Lucca; and, third, in having ceased to go to church. The count at once gave a categorical reply, with many thanks for the frankness with which his "dear friends" had addressed him. In regard to the first point, Count Bismarck says that people at a distance cannot judge the circumstances which must necessarily influence the political conduct of a statesman; that he must act for the good of the country, whose destinies have been placed in his hands, and that if his correspondents know how difficult it is to attend the right course, and how heavy a burden rests on his shoulders, they would acquit him of wilful desertion of his party.

In explanation of the second point, the count reminds his correspondents of the lengthy negotiations which led to the convention of Gastein. "At one time," he says, "matters came to a dead lock, and life became so unendurably tedious that I did not know how to kill time. I went for a walk, met Madlle Lucca, whom I knew, and suggested to her that she should relieve the tediousness of our existence by giving a concert." "Perhaps I will," she answered, "but only on one condition." "And what may that be?" "That your excellency will allow yourself to be photographed along with me." "With pleasure," I answered; and this was the origin of the picture. I now leave it to you to account." As for the count's non-appearance at church, he explains that his doctor forbids him to attend Divine service, as he has become so exhausted through working night after night that he is not equal to the effort. He adds that he feels this to be a great privation, and often prays in his own room for guidance as to what is best for the fatherland.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.	
Morning Express going West.	7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West.	8.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West.	10.30 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West.	10.30 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East.	6.30 P. M.
Non-Express going East.	12.05 P. M.
Night Express going East.	12.05 A. M.
Mixed Train going East.	11.10 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East.	9.30 P. M.
Montreal Time.	

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, TUESDAY, FEB. 4.

FROM MONTREAL.

By Special Telegram to the Daily Intelligencer.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 4.

The *Telegraph* yesterday evening reported a crisis in the Dominion Cabinet, and the probable succession of Mr. Cartier to John A. Macdonald, as Premier, and that seats in the Cabinet will be offered to Mr. Howe and other Nova Scotian leaders.

LECTURE.—Our readers are reminded that this evening Dr. Otway will deliver the third of his series of lectures in the Marble Hall. Subject, "Gold and Silver Ores," illustrated by experiments.

KANAKA MISSION.—The well-known French Canadian Minister, Charles Chabert, will deliver a lecture in the John Street Presbyterian Church this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock.

LAW COMMISSION.—The St. John, N. B., *Morning Telegraph* says: "We learn that Hon. J. E. Gray has been selected by the Government for the important post of Chairman of the Law Commission for the Dominion."

ABYSSINIA WITCHES.—It seems that Abyssinia has its witches as well as more civilized countries, in whose communication the people of the country implicitly believe. It is related that King Theodoros lately being rather uneasy in his mind, procured the assistance of one of these interesting folk, whose aid he desired, called up the spirits of his deceased ancestors, when the following conversation took place: "The King—Tell me my fate. Shall I conquer? I have always conquered? Spirit—No; thy time has come; prepare thyself. The King—Let me have peace. Spirit—No. The King—But two years; let me reign but two years. Spirit—No! Not one year. Thou hast been tried and found wanting. The blood of slaughtered thousands cries aloud for vengeance."

But say! There is yet one chance. Relinquish sovereignty, return to thy country, be again the tiller of the soil, earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow, and live. The King—Very true, and the spirits were directed to go to—the place from whence they came.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. P. M. Nutty, of this town, passed a highly creditable examination for Barrister, and was called to the bar yesterday. He was also admitted an Attorney without an oral examination.

RELIEF OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The subscriptions already collected in the two Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, for the relief of the fishermen of Nova Scotia, amount to some Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

TELEGRAPHIC FAILURE.—The Toronto papers record a surprising telegraphic feat which was performed on Friday night last. On that evening direct communication was maintained between the Atlantic Cable, and the eastern terminus of the Atlantic Cable, and San Francisco, California. The only repetition in the entire journey was at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, where the courtesies passed between the telegraph operators at these places, distanced about one-third of the circumference of the globe from one another, had to be changed from the sea to the land wire. The conversation lasted for some time, and was of a highly interesting and pleasing character. The time was Valentia, 6.35 on Saturday morning; Heart's Content, 8.15 on the same morning; and San Francisco, 11.15 p.m. on Friday night. Consequently, the dispatch reached the latter place some hours before they left Valentia.

The Legislature Yesterday.

A large number of petitions were presented.

The Bills for incorporating the Toronto Young Men's Christian Association, the Crescent Petroleum Company, and the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, were ordered to a second reading on Wednesday next. Several private bills were introduced, read a first time, and referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Coyne introduced a Bill, entitled an Act respecting Real Estate in Ontario. The mover explained that the object of the measure was to facilitate proceedings and lessen the expense of parties applying to Court in matters respecting real estate. By the proposed amendment, a party had full power to apply to the judge in chambers, just as he has now in full court. The Bill was ordered for a second reading on Friday next.

The House went into committee on Sir Henry Smith's Bill respecting Ontario College.

The Bill was read by the Chairman. It is in the usual form declaring the Bishop of Ontario, the Dean and several others of the clergy and laity of the diocese, a body corporate, to have and hold property real and personal, to a limited amount, for the purposes of education and establishing a college in the county of Prince Edward, and diocese of Ontario.

Mr. Cameron hoped the college would not be wanting Government aid.

Sir Henry Smith said the Bill did not ask for aid, but he had confidence enough in his hon. friends opposite that they would not leave this college in any worse position than others of the kind.

Mr. Ferguson was in favor of a general act for the purpose of incorporating societies and institutions of this kind. The Bill asked for \$13,000 of a yearly annuity, and this sum must come from investments in some kind of property or another. It was a bad precedent and he hoped the Bill would not pass.

Mr. Swinerton said there were no grants asked for—it simply gave permission to hold a certain amount of property.

Mr. Greely fully concurred in what had been advanced by the mover of the bill. Many persons not belonging to the Church of England had subscribed toward the establishment of that college; and a county council in that section—most of them differing from the bishop of the diocese in religious opinion—had given a grant to it.

Mr. J. S. McDonald objected to the college being allowed to hold real estate to the amount of \$50,000 in any part of the Province. He said it would be more advisable to convert this property into money and invest it, and secure income from the corporate institutions of the Province. He made another objection—that there was nothing in this bill to prevent this corporation from going into speculations and acquiring by wild speculation the power of a queen. He said the power of a queen was also objectionable, and this they would be able to hold for seven years. He because under a general bill, however, might be got up.

Mr. McKellar objected to the bill on much the same ground as that taken by Mr. McDonald. He was in favor however, of a general bill.

Mr. Blake said that, believing this Bill was framed on the model of the Act incorporating Huron College, a measure with which he was familiar—had not scrutinized it. But he now found that it was framed on that Act incorporating the college of St. Ignace, Quebec. Under the circumstances—particularly as the hon. Attorney-General cast a doubt on the wisdom of the clause providing the \$50,000, it would perhaps be better that the committee should rise and ask leave to sit again.

Sir Henry Smith said that the bill had been thoroughly approved of by the clergy and bishop of the diocese, and all to whom

copies of it had been forwarded. He maintained that the lands were merely for an occupation, and that there could be no sale or mortgage of the lands. He had been alluded to by the hon. the Attorney-General.

Mr. Scott (Ottawa) said that the bill from which this was copied was introduced by himself. It was quipped in by the member for Bothwell. The member for South Simcoe (Mr. Ferguson) moved the six months' halt, and there were but three Yeas—Anderson, Ferguson, and Sir Henry. Premier then could not say that this was one of the class of bills which had been forced on Upper Canada by a Lower Canada Majority.

After some further discussion the further consideration of the Bill was postponed until Wednesday.

The Game Bill after some discussion was read a third time, and passed.

The House went into Committee on Free Grants of land to settlers.

The Bill was read clause by clause, and after a short discussion, the question of a free trifling alterations it was passed, and the bill was fixed for a third reading to-day.

The House adjourned at 11:30.

County Orange Lodge, South Hastings.

At the Annual meeting held to-day, in Belleville, the following Brethren were elected officers for the current year:

- Bro. Geo. D. Dickson, C. M.
- JOHN GERRARD, D. C. M.
- "JAS. REID, C. T.
- "A. COVIE, C. S.
- Rev. G. W. BYAM, C.
- JOHN McKNIGHT, C. P.
- PETER P. PETTIT, D. C. C.

School Trustees.

MONDAY, FEB. 5, 1868.

PRESENT.—The Chairman, F. McAnnany Esq., and Messrs. Sisson, Wills, Sawyer, Walton, Coleman, Smith and Shepard.

On the question whether the minutes of the former meeting be approved, Mr. Sisson objected that they were not complete, inasmuch as the Chairman at that meeting had ruled that it was not necessary that the minutes of the last meeting of the Board of 1867 be approved of by the Board of 1868, and there was no record of this resolution.

Considerable desultory discussion took place upon this question, during which Mr. Sisson insisted that certain members did not want to have the minutes fully recorded, that they preferred to have nothing to do with a deserved rebuke from Mr. Wills and the Chairman.

Mr. Coleman pointed out the duties of the Chairman.

The Chairman said he understood the duties of Chairman of a corporate body as well as Mr. Coleman, and Mr. Coleman, inasmuch as the Town Council, well knew that a new Council had nothing whatever to do with the approval of the preceding Council's body.

Mr. Shepard moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, That the minutes of last meeting be approved.

Mr. Sisson moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Coleman, That the minutes of last meeting are correct, with the exception that the Chairman ruled that the new Board of School Trustees had nothing to do with the approval of the minutes of the former meeting and the Secretary need not record the same, and which should have been the minutes, and now requested to be placed there.

The amendment was lost, and the yeas and nays were demanded on the original motion.

Yeas—Messrs. Wills, Sawyer, Smith, Walton and Shepard.

NAYS—Messrs. Coleman and Sisson.

At the request of Mr. Sawyer, the minutes of the last meeting of the Board be read.

The usual monthly reports of Teachers and Superintendent, which were read, showed a considerable falling off in attendance, in consequence of the reports of the prevalence of the small-pox. As that disease had subsided, the attendance for the past few days was growing better.

A letter was read from Mr. J. C. Overell, representing that the teachers in the different schools were selling the new series of school books for one-third of the price of the old, thereby interfering with those who had purchased large supplies for the market, and submitting that no one bookseller should have a monopoly of the trade.

Mr. Shepard moved, seconded by Mr. Sawyer, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to enquire into the question of school books being sold in the schools, and that until that Committee reports to the Board, the teachers be directed not to introduce any new series of books into the schools. Such Committee to be appointed by the Chairman.—Carried.

The Chairman then appointed Messrs. Shepard, Sawyer, and Wills, as said committee.

A letter was read from Diamond & Dickson, addressed to Mr. James Smith advising him that the usual instalment of purchase money of the Blacklock lot was due on the 5th inst., principal and interest amounting to \$419.25, and to which his immediate attention was required.

A letter from Mr. Ashley, teacher of school No. 3, paying a high compliment to Mr. Ashley, as a teacher, was read and referred.

An application from Mr. French, requesting to be employed as a teacher of school No. 4, accompanied with a requisition to the same effect, signed by about fifty persons, was read.

The Chairman asked if Mr. Pollock had resigned.

The Secretary said no.

Mr. Pollock, who was present, briefly stated that owing to a case of anson he had been unable to attend, and that he had preferred to resign.

Mr. Sawyer moved, seconded by Mr. Coleman, That School No. 5 be closed for the present.—Carried.

The letter of Dickson & Diamond, to Mr. Smith, was then taken up.

Mr. Sawyer moved, seconded by Mr. Coleman, That no further proceedings be taken with respect to the purchase of the Blacklock lot.

The Chairman said the purchase was made by Mr. Smith, on behalf of the Board.

Mr. Sisson asked if the question of title was ever submitted to a legal adviser.

The Chairman was not aware whether it was or not.

Mr. Sisson asked if anything had been paid on the lot, by whom, and to whom.

The Chairman said there had been a sum borrowed from the School Fund and paid on the lot.

Mr. Sisson asked when was a resolution passed by this Board, authorizing the purchase of the lot, and by what authority made.

The Chairman said he presumed the books would show.

Mr. Sisson said he had looked over the books and could find no such resolution.

The Chairman directed the Secretary to turn to the books and read the resolution confirming the purchase, which he did.

Mr. Sisson asked Mr. Smith if there was not a judgment against him respecting this lot.

Mr. Smith was not aware of it.

Mr. Sisson repeated this question over and over, until Mr. Wills called him to order, telling him that his conduct was very ungentlemanly.

Mr. Wills moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, That the Treasurer be required to pay the sum of four hundred and thirteen dollars, twenty-five cents out of any moneys in his hands, the same being requested from the Corporation of Belleville for school lot.

Mr. Shepard moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Sawyer, That the question of the future payments on the Blacklock lot be referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Coleman, Wills, and the Chairman, to ascertain whether this Board can now dispose of the lot, and if not, what steps are necessary to be taken in the matter, and that committee to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Wills said if this payment was delayed, costs to the Board would be increased.

Mr. Shepard did not wish the Board to be subjected to any further costs, but he did not think the delay a month would make any difference. He was understood parties stood ready to pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars more from two to three hundred dollars more than the price paid by the Board. At the same time he did not wish the Board to have the number of this Board of 1868 for long, but he did not wish the Board to have paid some \$700 on the lot, and it was important that such steps should be taken that this amount should be paid. He had been of the impression that in order to sell the lot and give a good title, it was necessary to be legally possessed of the same.

Mr. Coleman said the Board did not possess the lot. It was in the hands of Mr. Smith.

The Chairman said it was the property of the Board.

Considerable discussion took place, during which Mr. Sisson used some ungentlemanly remarks toward Messrs. Wills and Coleman, and Mr. Wills called him to order, and said he should cease using such insulting remarks.

The Chairman said he had been a member of the Board for some time, and he had never heard of such conduct as had been exhibited by Mr. Sisson.

Mr. Sisson said he had used only insulting observations, he would withdraw from them.

Mr. Shepard's amendment was then put and lost on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Shepard, Sawyer and Sisson.

NAYS—Messrs. Wills, Coleman, Smith and Walton.

Mr. Wills' motion was then submitted.

Mr. Shepard was not disposed to make the Board liable for any additional costs, and would therefore vote if the payment, but if that carried, he would immediately move that the lot be sold.

The Chairman thought there would be no difficulty in selling the lot, and did not think there would be any objection.

Mr. Wills' motion was then carried, Messrs. Wills, Shepard, Smith and Walton voting therefor.

Mr. Shepard moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, That a Special Committee, consisting of the Chairman and Messrs. Wills, Smith and Coleman, be appointed to ascertain whether the Blacklock lot should be sold, and if so, under what terms, and that they be requested to report at the next meeting of the Board.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Sisson moved, seconded by Mr. Coleman, That the Secretary give two days' notice of the meetings of the Board.

Mr. Sawyer did not see the necessity of any change.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Sisson moved, That the meetings of this Board be advertised in the two weekly newspapers. If having no seconder, it fell to the ground.

Mr. Sisson read another motion respecting holding the meetings in a more public manner, but it having no seconder, it also fell to the ground.

Mr. Wills moved, seconded by Mr. Sawyer, That it is necessary some improvement be made in the manner of teaching in the Common Schools.

He thereupon resolved that pupil teachers be appointed for each school on the following terms: That pupil teachers shall be entitled to one hour's instruction in each teaching day, and that the salaries of the male and female pupil teachers shall be entitled to \$20 per annum, provided they hold third class certificates, and that those who hold second class certificates, female pupil teachers to receive \$15 per annum. Said Committee to be Messrs. Smith, Sawyer and the mover.

Mr. Coleman referred to the petition asking for the meetings to be held in the Town Hall, and asked.

Mr. Sawyer said he signed the petition, but he did it on account of the report of the small-pox being in the vicinity of the Town Court. For his part, he would prefer to meet here than at the Town Hall.

No action was taken, and at half-past ten o'clock the Board adjourned.

The assessed gold yield of the Province of Nova Scotia up to the end of September, 1867, is stated in the *Mining Gazette*, published at Halifax, to be 118,435 oz., representing, in round numbers, a value of nearly two and a half million dollars.

The *Standard Journal*, in speaking of the success of the cheese factory established there, advises farmers to encourage cheese-making at that branch of business. The *Standard* factory, though laboring under great disadvantages last year, paid a profit of 25 per cent. on the money invested.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The journals of this city generally deplore the tone and tendency of the debate in the Corps Legislatif on the Bill for the regulation of the press. They think that the regulation of the press will cause its withdrawal by the Government, and fear that the final result will be the extinction of what ever liberty the press of the country may still possess.

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—Prince Joseph Colloredo Mansfeld has been appointed President of the Upper House of the Reichstag, and has also been placed at the head of the Supreme Court of Justice in Vienna.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Despatches from Japan, via Hong Kong, have been received here, which announce that the ports of Hiogo and Osaka were at the beginning of the year thrown open to foreigners, in accordance with the convention made with the Commissioners of the Foreign Powers.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—The captain and two sailors of the crew of the schooner "Moose Waring," which foundered at sea, were rescued on the 18th ult. by the barque "Minis Gordon" and brought to this port. They had been seven days without food and to sustain life were obliged to resort to the flesh of the mate, who had died of exhaustion.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The gale which passed over England on Saturday last was very destructive to life and property in this city and in Liverpool. Chimneys and signs were blown down and houses unroofed. Many people were struck by falling objects and seriously injured, and in some instances killed outright.

CADIZ, Feb. 3.—Reports have been received here from Morocco, which represent that a severe famine prevails in Tangiers and Tetuan.

American Despatches.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 3.—Great excitement was caused yesterday during the trial of the proprietors of the *Avalanche*, for contempt of court, by the appearance of a squad of soldiers, who reported to Judge Hunter, and were, by his order, stationed about the court room. Several attorneys protested against the proceedings, and Mr. Macray left the court, saying he would never practice in it under such circumstances. The troops were subsequently withdrawn.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The United States steamship "Wyoming," arrived yesterday from Hong Kong and St. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Col. M. W. Wiesel was nominated to supersede Commissioner Rollins upon the recommendation of several hundred business men.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—A destructive fire occurred in Galveston, Texas, on Sunday.—Loss \$60,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The *Times* Knoxville special says a destructive conflagration last night, consumed an entire block. Loss very heavy.

The *Times* Washington special says it has been current here for some time past that the President had actually issued an order to General Grant, forbidding him to obey any orders from Secretary Stanton. This turns out true, and it is also true that Grant declined to obey, whereupon a special correspondence ensued, which lasted a couple of weeks, and covers, not only the matter named, but also the charges made by the President against General Grant, of duplicity on the War Office question. The resignation of Mr. Adams has been tendered, but Mr. Seward hopes to induce him to withdraw it.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The *Sun*'s Washington special says the Gen. Grant called upon the President, a few days since, and alluded to some statements made apparently by his authority in two New York papers that there has been a breach of faith in his surrendering the war department to Stanton. The President disavowed both and all newspaper articles criticising him, and the Gen. Grant's most distinguished regard. Gen. Grant replied that he should take no notice of them, but when such aspersions were put in a shape that he could notice them, they would be properly attended to.

Secretary McCulloch sold last month \$10,000,000 of 40 bonds. The low state of internal revenues rendered necessary the sale of bonds to meet the current expenses of Government.

Building 17, Beekman street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$150,000.

The *Herold's* Washington special reiterates the assertion that the Government will make a firm demand for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, February 4.—There was a very large Fenian meeting here last night. One hundred thousand men were towed to the Government, in the event of war with Great Britain, by Gen. O'Neill, in the speech that he made.

Mr. Kennedy, the Scotch vocalist, is now on a farewell tour through Canada, and was to sing at Chatham on his way east on the 27th ult.

It costs upwards of two and a half millions a year to do the printing of Congress, and fifty-five thousand dollars to fold the documents distributed over the country.

A resolution has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature to facilitate applications for divorce. According to its terms, either party to the matrimonial union desiring to be divorced, is to be entitled to a divorce, and the *Harris Reporter* says that the stocks of the various Marine and Fire Insurance Companies in that city have paid handsome dividends last year. All told, some \$80,000 profits have been made.

Harmon

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALLY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

Vol. 1.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5, 1868.

No. 236.

Montreal Business Directory.

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IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS.
Knitted Woollens,
Laces,
Trusses and Combs,
Buttons,
Corsets,
Elasticity,
Felt Hats,
Gent's Collars and Ties,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Yarns, Ribbons, &c.
HOOP SKIRTS—our own Manufacture. 186-8m

IVES & ALLEN,
Hardware Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

KILN PLATES
AND
CASTINGS FOR BREWERIES.

Any parties about putting up new kilns for
MALT OR OATMEAL
will do well to correspond with the above. 186-8m

BURROWS & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in
Brandy, Wines, Segars, Tobaccos, &c., &c.
418 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Orders by letter from Country Merchants not
ending in convenient to visit Montreal, will receive
prompt attention, and goods not in stock will be
purchased and charged at lowest market prices. 186-8m

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Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,
Provisions, &c.

And everything usually sold in a first class Grocery.
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Every article wanted to be at represented or
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free of charge. 186-8m

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Wharf, Halifax.

Farmers—Large, cool, dry and central, with
very facility for handling provisions to ad-
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Advances—Cash advances made, and drafts
authorized against shipments to our care for
sale here or consigned to our friends in Great
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W. A. LITTLE,

LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER,
109 Notre Dame St., corner of St. John St., Montreal.

Maps, Plan Circulars, Cards, Various Headings,
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Bill of Exchange, Diplomas, Commemorative
Cards, in any number of colors. Drawings,
Specifications, Maps, &c., executed at the shortest
notice, consistent with good work, on the most reason-
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WINE,
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OFFER for sale a COMPLETE and WELL
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as any house in the City, and solicit the
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generally.

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is founded contain all the elements required
to develop the benefits of Life Assurance, and
afford every facility to intending assureds.
One of the advantages generally by those who
insure their lives with this Company is that
the outside expenditure for Management is
absolutely restricted by the Deed of Settlement
to **Ten per Cent.** Attention is es-
pecially called to this point, as the proportion
of premiums expended for Management
Must Largely Influence Profits
and Bonuses.

The next division of profits takes place in
1868, and all those who wish to participate in
the profits should insure at once.

M. BOWELL,
Manager, Montreal Office.
May, 1867. 4D-8m.

Montreal Business Directory.

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Warehouse and Office 306 to 309, St. Paul St.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining Tools,
and have constantly on hand a large stock of
Powder, Patent Safety Fuses, Drill Steel, &c.
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Agents for Water, Brass & Co. Sewing and Knit-
ting Cottons, Derby, and J. M. Perry & Co.'s
Patent Linnen Fines Collars, Nottingham, Eng-
land. 186-8m

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Every description of jewelry manufactured
and sold entrusted to his care, under his own super-
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OFFICE: Corner of St. Simeon and St. Nicholas
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Importer to order of all kinds of English and French
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This store is for the purpose of visiting the City at request
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and Porter, and the purest brands of Liquor.

Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.,
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Belleville, Oct. 18, 1867. 140-4f

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beg to remind their customers and the pub-
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are now opening a well assorted stock of
FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES,
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Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS,
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Nov. 13th, 1867. 1dly

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NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON
NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON
NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON
NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON
NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON
NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON
NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON
NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON
NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and
from PORTLAND every SATURDAY, calling at Loch
Fyne to receive on board and send Mails and Passen-
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The Steamers of the MAIL LINE are intended to be
despatched from PORTLAND as under, viz—

NAME	DATE	AGENT
NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON
NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON
NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON
NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON
NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON
NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON
NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON
NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON
NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON
NESTORIAN	1867	Capt. AITON

St. GEORGE from Portland, 21st February.
St. GEORGE from Portland, 11th March.
St. GEORGE from Portland, 11th January, from
London to St. John's, N. B.—Cabin, 800; Steerage,
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Rates of Passage from Belleville to London or
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St. GEORGE, - - - - - \$20 to \$30
STEEERAGE, - - - - - \$12 to \$20

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For 1868.

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In this there will be an improvement. The volume
for 1868 will be set up with new-faced type, and of a
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Of these the Lady's Book contains fourteen each year,
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this country, either in book or periodical form.

THE LITERATURE OF THE LADY'S BOOK.
MARION HARLAND,
Author of "Auntie," "Hidden Path," "Miss Side,"
"The Heart of a Mother," "The Heart of a Father,"
who contributes to an other monthly publication, will
furnish a new novel for 1868, called "Passes Row-
land's," that will run through the year. Her stories are
unusually suggestive, and as they are copyrighted, can
be found nowhere but in Godey's. Our former efficient
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The original double fashion-plates will be continued
Month after Month. The only magazine in this country
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Twenty-one copies, one year, - - - - - 22 00
Twenty-two copies, one year, - - - - - 23 00
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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MONTREAL STATION	
Morning Express going West.	7.00 A. M.
Mixed Train going West.	8.15 P. M.
Merchandise Express going West.	10.30 A. M.
Express going East.	6.30 P. M.
Express going West.	12.08 P. M.
Night Express going East.	11.10 P. M.
Merchandise Express going East.	9.30 P. M.
Express going West.	11.10 P. M.
Express going East.	9.30 P. M.
Express going West.	11.10 P. M.
Express going East.	9.30 P. M.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELEVEILLE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.

THE PARTY COUNCIL.—An Ottawa despatch says there is no prospect for the renewal of discussions in the Cabinet.

L. O. L. No. 243, SHANNONVILLE.—The following are the officers elected for the year: Matthew Hill, Worshipful Master; J. A. Giddens, Deputy Master; John Pagan, Treasurer; A. B. Randall, Secretary; Committee: Alexander Bolton, James Vancott, Wm. Roblin, Wm. R. Lister and James Little.

ORANGE DISTRICT NO. 4, SOUTH HASTINGS.—The following are the names of the officers appointed for this District for the ensuing year: George Shearman, District Master; Jm. Robertson, Deputy Master; Treasurer, Wm. Garrett; Secretary, A. B. Randall; Chaplain, Rev. G. A. Anderson; Director of Ceremonies, Wellington Esmond.

DEATH OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION.—The Montreal Gazette records the death of Mr. A. O. Buchanan, Chief Commissioner of Emigration, which took place at Quebec, on Sunday morning. Mr. Buchanan was an exceedingly diligent, painstaking officer, and a man of great and varied information, one of the ablest officials in fact in the civil service of the Dominion.

SUICIDE.—The Kingston papers record a melancholy death by suicide in Williamsburg, near that city, on Monday. Mr. Geo. Carr, who was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and highly respected, committed suicide on Monday morning by cutting his throat. The coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that the act was committed while he was in a state of temporary insanity.

THE TARIFF.—Mr. Johnson, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, has prepared a comparative statement between the Nova Scotia tariff of 1866 and the Dominion tariff, showing that the increase in revenue by the latter will be about \$50,000. In a report accompanying the statement, Mr. Johnson shows that Nova Scotia would have lost to provide \$200,000 additional interest on its railway debt.

DEATH OF A CANADIAN AT PANAMA.—The Panama Star—a little paper published at that place, in the Spanish and English languages, and edited for several years by a Canadian once prominently connected with the Papineau rebellion, named Dr. Sheller, formerly of Quebec—reports the death of John L. McMiller, of Ontario, aged 23, by a malignant fever at Panama, on the 30th Dec. last. The Star does not state the locality in Canada from which he emigrated, but says he came to the isthmus first about two years ago, and gained for himself the perfect satisfaction of his employers by the correctness of his behaviour and his excellent qualifications for business.

The Legislature Yesterday.

Mr. Coyne introduced a bill respecting the Division Courts. There was nothing in the measure itself doing injustice to clerks or bailiffs; and he asked the consideration of the Attorney-General and the House to the measure. He did not wish to press its being passed this session, but it had the sanction of the County Court Judges, and therefore he thought ought to be considered. It had also been presented to the judges of the Superior Court, and had their assent, and he thought it was now time the matter should be legislated on. He thought the time was come when justice ought to be brought home to the door of every poor man. Some of the principles he had embodied in the measure did not at all affect the amount that could be sued for to more than \$100. But he gave full jurisdiction to the Division Courts to deal with all matters to that amount. He explained other provisions he meant to make—such as the judges of the Division Court should be authorized to take evidence by commission where witnesses were out of the country; also, that there should be a right of appeal and a court established for that purpose; and that this should consist of three County Court Judges who should constitute the court of appeal from adjoining counties. He desired by this bill to lessen expense, and to facilitate the carrying out the ends of justice.

After some discussion the second reading was ordered for Friday next.

Mr. Macdonald read a telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia to the following effect: I have this day drawn \$5,000 to be placed to the general fund for the relief of the distressed fishermen. Pray convey my grateful acknowledgments to the House of Assembly for their prompt and kind action in this matter.

HASTINGS DOYLE.

The third reading of the bill granting free grants was moved by Mr. Richardson, and passed. Quarries, beds of stone, gypsum, and timber, except pine trees, being left out of the exceptions in the tenth clause of the act.

The Common Law Procedure Bill was read a second time and referred to a special committee.

A somewhat lengthy discussion took place on the bill introducing the Statute, without coming to any decision.

The Game Law.

The Act for the better protection of game in Ontario, which passed its third reading on Monday, makes some important changes in the old law, and as it is one of great importance we give a synopsis of its provisions. It may be said that the Committee who had charge of the Bill corresponded with leading sportsmen throughout the Province, and had their opinions before framing the Act. There is no question but that there was a necessity for a change in the law, and the present Bill is looked upon as a great improvement on former enactments. The present law enacts that between the first day of December, and the first of September in any year, it shall not be lawful to hunt, kill, or take any Deer, or Fawn, Elk, Moose, or Caribou.

No Wild Turkey, Grouse, Pheasant, Partridge, or Hare, shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the first day of January and the first day of September.

No Quail shall be taken or killed between the first day of January and the first day of October.

No Woodcock or Snipe shall be taken or killed between the first day of March and the first day of September.

No Wild Swan, Goose, or any description of wild Duck, shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the first day of March and the first day of September.

No Wild Turkey, Grouse, Pheasant, Partridge, Quail, Woodcock, Snipe, Hare, or any description of Wild Duck, shall be trapped or taken by means of traps, nets, snares, springs, or other means of taking such birds or Hares, other than by shooting, at any time whatever: nor shall any trap, net, snare, or snare, be made, erected, or set, either wholly or in part, for the purpose of such trapping or taking.

It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to use batteries or snare pits in the hunting, taking, or killing of any Wild Swan, Goose, or any kind of Duck whatever.

No Deer, or Fawn, Elk, Moose, or Caribou shall be trapped or taken by means of snares at any time whatever, nor shall any trap, net, snare, or snare, be made, erected, or set, either wholly or in part, for the purpose of such trapping or taking.

No person or persons shall have in their possession any of the animals or their hides, or any of the birds hereinbefore mentioned, within the period above respectively prohibited, without lawful excuse, the proof whereof to be on the party charged: nor shall any sale of any of the Game be a violation of the Act, take place less than within fourteen days from the termination of the several periods hereinbefore respectively fixed for the killing thereof: nor shall any possession for the purpose of sale be deemed lawful, save within such periods of fourteen days.

No eggs of any kind of the birds above enumerated and hereby declared to be game, shall be taken or destroyed at any time.

In all cases, confiscation of the Game shall follow conviction; and the game so confiscated shall be given to some charitable institution or purpose, at the discretion of the convicting Justice.

Any person may destroy traps, nets, or snares, set or erected, either wholly or in part in contravention of any provision of this Act.

And whereas it is desirable to prevent the destruction of certain animals at seasons of the year when their fur is of little or no value. It is further enacted that no Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Sable, Otter, or Fisher, shall be trapped, hunted, or killed, nor shall any trap or snare be laid for the same or any of them, between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of November in any year, and all persons violating this section of the Act shall be liable to the same proceedings and penalties, to be enforced and recovered in the same way as are above declared, with respect to game.

In order to encourage persons who have or may hereafter acquire kinds of game with a desire to breed, and preserve the same on their own lands in this Province, it is further enacted that it shall not be lawful to hunt, shoot, or kill or destroy any such game without the consent of the owner of the property where the same may have been bred.

The penalty for contravention of this Act is a fine of not more than \$25 nor less than \$5 for each head of game killed, to be disposed of summarily before a magistrate.

The superintendent of the Phoenix Mills, at Marysville, Pa., has ordered the men to chew tobacco during working hours.

Lamarine has requested that his death should not again be announced until it actually occurs.

The ladies have for the past eighteen centuries, enjoyed special privileges during the "leap year." In each season law is enacted. "Albeit, as often as leap year do the occur, the women holdeth prerogative over the menne in matters of courtship, love and matrimony; so that when the ladde proposeth it shall not be lawful for menne to say her no, but shall receive her prayer with all good courtesie." Girls, this law is still in force.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

TORONTO, JANUARY 26, 1868.

DEAR INTELLIGENCER.—I write you by a view to furnish information, which, it is hoped, will prove of interest to the numerous subscribers who ransack your columns for reliable reports and impartial discussions of those subjects which come under the current topics of the day. Naturally, all eyes in Ontario are turned towards the seat of the local government, and the political movements of our representatives are closely observed and eagerly commented upon. The Local Legislature is something new, and is very novel possesses a strange attraction for all sorts of people who like to read politics. It has called forth, throughout the whole Dominion, a curious interest whether the practical working of the system would be as the theories advanced, and the representations made by those in favor of Confederation. So far, in Ontario at least, the trial has given general satisfaction, and previous favorable prophecies have been, to a great extent, justified. Perhaps never, certainly not in the history of Canada, has there, in any assembly exercising legislative powers, been such an unanimous desire to see the system work as it should, and to work harmoniously together, such an absence of factious opposition. True, some little altercations have necessarily arisen, but they are rarely going to the kind regrets that some of our ancestors had performed sundry capers in mid air; or tender consolations proffered to such-and-such, because of a difference of opinion, or lower extremities, which very strangely detract from his—I think the word used in the House was—bravery. But, "humanum est errare," and it is not surprising that I may have misunderstood the remarks, it has already been said that a harmonious feeling prevails in the House; and surely great for its first trial. It is a fact, however, that the rate of Ontario, may be divided into two great classes, Conservatives and Reformers. One or other of these great parties has ruled the House in days gone by, and the memory of sectional jealousies, and of the strife so vivid in our minds. We believe that the true remedy for our political difficulties lies in the fusion of the different principles held by both, a Government thoroughly Conservative will cling with too fond a tenacity to old laws and customs, while a thoroughly Reform administration will be too ready to discard the old, and to adopt the new, and to express our idea in a general way, the destinies of a Nation or people cannot long be safely entrusted to a party which does not recognize the difference between the past and the present, and hopes to preserve and restore the precise institutions under which the country had prospered centuries before, long after the necessity or reason for their existence has passed away.

There is already a question before the House for consideration and approval—one of those dimensions which demand a recognition of care and thoroughness in order to ensure the just and proper settlement, and one which, according to the manner in which it is dealt with, will be productive of incalculable benefit or detriment to the country. This question is the Homestead Law. The details and intent of this measure are already so familiar to your readers that it would only be a waste of time and attention to state its nature. The policy which the Government propose to adopt in regard to it, and which they have embodied in several resolutions recently laid before the House, is, in brief, that every Canadian man, woman, or child, upon reflection, admit this to be the best course to pursue under the present circumstances, and while the practical effect of the measure remains a matter of speculation. Had they come down with a more liberal, more extended policy, had that policy been approved and adopted, and should it eventually turn out wisely, it would be a great benefit to the country, a great deal of bitterness of feeling would be engendered upon the attempt to curtail it. It is not, however, all that it would be a much more difficult and unpopular task hereafter, to do away with a liberal policy upon finding it faulty, than to gradually extend it to the whole of the country, and to the writer's purpose, Mr. Editor, when he sat down to address you, to confine the matter to this common-sense, clearly to the current topics of the day, touching lightly upon each, without entering minutely into the merits of any. However, as the subject to which I alluded is so widely known, the present measure, no doubt, possesses uncommon attractions for your readers, it might be advisable to enlarge somewhat more upon it, and give the views held and the position taken with reference thereto, by some of our most prominent legislators. No easier way of doing this offers itself to my mind than that of presenting you with the substance of a debate upon this question which transpired in the House last night.

The Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands had moved the House into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the measure, and the House was divided into two camps. The Government had brought down a resolution giving the grant of 160 acres of land, and providing that no land granted free to actual settlers should be liable for debt for the period of twenty years after location. The Hon. Mr. Blake, the old settler who was now largely indebted to this indebtedness, (Mr. Blake) contended that the law was unfair and unjust to the old settler that new immigrants should walk into the possession of Crown Lands untrammelled by any liability to the Government and their property secured from seizure for debt for any long period of twenty years. In a neat speech he demanded that it be fair to the settler, by performing a certain trifling condition, should have a patent issued in his favor, while it was withheld from the old settler who had done much more than the new settler, and who was still embarrassed by a debt to the Government. We were to confine our relief to those classes of immigrants who, although determined to settle upon the best of our public lands, while old and established settlers, who had contributed vastly by their

labor and industry to promote the public welfare and increase our revenue and population, were debared those privileges.

In reply, the Premier said, in reference to the proposed amendment, that if, upon being put to the vote of the House, it should pass, he would not remain five minutes in his seat. He asserted his confidence that the House would never entertain such a measure, such a sweeping amendment as the one just submitted by the hon. gentleman on the Opposition benches, who mooted the idea that settlers, many of whom are wealthy, and whose many of their indebtedness to the Government—an indebtedness which, in comparison to the actual value of their land, was a mere nothing. Had not these old settlers taken up their lands with the express understanding that they were to pay for them? If, then, the Government saw fit to inaugurate a new system in reference to those lands remaining under their control, what right, or shadow of right, had the old settlers to complain? Their entering upon and purchasing their lands was not compulsory, but voluntary. They might, indeed, wish that they had come to this country a little later, so that their land would have cost them nothing, and these advantages afforded to a new settler might have been his; but surely they could not accuse the Government of any injustice in this respect. If influence should be brought to bear upon this honorable assembly, said the Premier, for the purpose of causing it to afford relief to those who were embarrassed by a debt due to the Department of Crown Lands, and should this be done through a proper channel, he would not be behind any in giving the question a fair and unprejudiced consideration. But he could not see in what manner the question of granting relief to old settlers could be rationally connected with any amendment to the Homestead Law. He felt assured that the hon. member for South Bruce had not sufficiently pondered his proposed amendment, and the practical results of which it would be productive, else he would have never brought forward such a scheme. In conclusion, the Premier coupled the name of Sir Henry with such a man as Mr. Blake's amendment, that the gallant knight felt called upon to reply. He (Sir Henry) would pause before endeavoring to force the amendment upon the House, and to test the sense of the House regarding it. He did not desire to put the hon. member for Cornwall out of his seat. (Hear, hear.) Long ago he (Sir Henry) had repudiated the difficulties to which the introduction of the Homestead Law would give rise. He believed that these difficulties might have been avoided, had the Government pursued a different policy—had they brought the results of their deliberations in Council before the House in a different manner, all opposition would have been avoided. He repudiated the insinuation conveyed in the Premier's remarks, and denied that he had consorted with the leading gentlemen on the Opposition benches or solicited their support. Should the sense of the House in regard to the measure be tested, he (Sir Henry) would feel it to be his duty to divide against his honorable friends and to vote against the measure.

After some further discussion of a desultory nature, the amendment was withdrawn and the original motion passed. The majority of the hon. members appear to heartily concur with the Government in the policy of their policy concerning this important measure. As Sir Henry has promised a Bill of his own in the way of a Homestead Law, we can expect to see the subject more fully developed and ventilated ere long, when you may probably hear again from your correspondent.

Boz, Jr.

FROM BRIDGEWATER.

From our own Correspondent.

BRIDGEWATER, FEB. 3, 1868.

Although the "gold fever," as it may be called, may be said to have subsided to a certain extent, yet it has in its subdued character assumed what medical men term a "chronic form," and from time to time small rumours ripple on the surface like little waves after a heavy storm, showing that the fever is only latent, ready to break out so soon as anything more than ordinary shall turn up to cause the public pulse to beat more rapidly.

We have had a new company started here called the "Star Mining Company," composed of people in the village. They have commenced operations on lot 4 in the 6th con. Eliza, belonging to Mr. E. Langman, and have already obtained a gold certificate by mining and washing, but whether it will be in paying quantities of course remains to be seen. The terms upon which they got the lot are, I believe, to allow the present owner a royalty of one-fifth on all gold found. They do not intend to do much, however, till spring.

Mr. Thos. Parsons, living on lot 17, 10th con. Elzevir, has sold his lot to Mr. Strong of the Barry Mining Company, for \$150, with a share in the gold found. Mr. Strong, which has not been obtained by Mr. Parsons, I believe, sold his lot in the same way. It is reported here to-day that Mr. P. A. lot 17 in the 4th con. has sold his lot for \$500. It was to go to the property of the Government himself. I have not heard the names of the purchasers, but the same parties, it is said, have also bought out Mr. Strong's share of the lot in the 4th con. for \$400, they obtaining the deed of the lot themselves. Whether they found any of the "precious metal" or not, I observed only "I am not in a position to state at present."

The crusher built by the Hon. Bill Flint has been worked to test its powers. It has needed some alterations, which are now nearly completed, and the machine is being got on with and will soon be completed.

A calamitous fire happened this morning on lot 14 in the 9th con. owned by Mr. H. T. Jones, by which the mill was destroyed, together with a span of horses, and two cows, and two hells, besides harness, was destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark of a candle that had been extinguished, and the animals, as they were then suffocated. The houses were the property of a man living in

Prince Edward County, who had been there only a few days, working for Mr. James

Preparations are going on for the complimentary dinner to be given to the Hon. Bill Flint, on Thursday next, 4th inst., and judging from the reports, the committee assembled pretty confident of a big turn out, and considering what that gentleman has done for the county, and is doing, there is no doubt but there will be a large muster on that occasion.

Legislature of Nova Scotia.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HALIFAX, FEB. 1.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

Mr. HYNDSON (Yarmouth), Mr. DICKINSON (King), and Dr. MORRIS (Pictou), took up the financial and other points in Mr. Blanche's speech.

Mr. MURRAY endeavored to prove that the Canadian subsidy was received and estimated all possible local returns, the province would be \$17,000 short, without allowing anything for road and bridge services.

Mr. PINKO (Cumberland, Unalut), made a fair speech, indicating his course, and said that he would support the government in such local matters as he conceived beneficial for the province.

Mr. YOUNG (Falmouth) denied that the people of this province desired or would drift into annexation. The British government had been deceived, and the people would seek constitutionally to repudiate the union as related to Nova Scotia.

Mr. KIRKTON (Victoria) blamed the opposition for their conduct, causing delay, which was costing the country a hundred pounds per day. He said if there was delay it existed only since, and in consequence of the passage of the confederation bill, and that they must have a repeal of it.

Mr. CHAMBERS (Colchester) said that Mr. Blanche's assertions about \$600,000 advanced by Canada was without proof, and he referred to the increased duties under the Dominion tariff. He said that New Brunswick had made a bad bargain and consequently Nova Scotia was much worse. Mr. Tupper's statements about the school bill defeating his party was unfounded.

Mr. PURDY (Cumberland) came down, hard on the opposition and charged the late government with peddling road commissions, &c., which the leader of the late government was obliged to relinquish by public sentiment.

Mr. BLANCHARD took the floor at four o'clock and spoke two hours. He said he had been bargained for six at a time, but thought on hon. members opposite had come down on him he was not dismayed. He reiterated his statements of the previous day respecting financial matters, which the Government had not yet refuted, and showed the inaccuracies in the Attorney General's pamphlet, which he expected him to explain, and also his conduct in advising the militia of Pictou county to reform their ranks and resist the payment of fines. He bestowed severe censures and sarcasms on his opponents and their policy, and concluded with stating that Confederation was not desired by the Canadians for the purpose of absorbing our revenues.

The House adjourned on Monday.

HALIFAX, February 4.

The House met at three o'clock, and after a speech from Mr. Blanche, leader of the opposition, the address in answer to the Lieut. Governor's speech was passed without a division, when the House adjourned till two p. m. to-morrow, at which time the members will proceed in a body to present the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

COKE, FEB. 4.—One of the gates of this city was undermined last night and blown up. At the same time the telegraph wires leading to the city were cut. The prompt action of the police prevented any further demonstrations. Two brothers named Barry have been arrested on a charge of robbing one of the gun shops recently of a large quantity of powder. A man named Fitzpatrick was also arrested on suspicion of having something to do with the explosion last night. The police found a bottle of Greek fire in his pocket. Telegraphic communication has generally been restored.

LONDON, FEB. 4.—The last despatches from Abyssinia represent the prospects of the expedition favorable. The army was well supplied, and the advance under Gen. Napier had reached the neighborhood of Antalo.

PARIS, FEB. 4.—The city of Lille held a special election yesterday for the member of Corps Legislatif. The government candidate was successful.

FLORENCE, FEB. 4.—Garibaldi has written an eloquent letter to Admiral Farneri, congratulating the United States on encouraging, by the presence of an American fleet, the national aspirations of Italy.

LONDON, FEB. 4.—It is reported the Italian Finance Minister will place 400,000 lire of the Italian loan in this market at 100.

FLORENCE, FEB. 4.—The Florence newspaper asserts that negotiations for a new convention on the Roman question, are going on between the French and Italian governments, but that General Menabrea prefers the September treaty.

VIENNA, FEB. 4.—It is reported the Pope is willing to resume negotiations with the Imperial government for repatriation for the Emperor's Great Britain. He said he was unwilling to propose to stop runaway fugitives from Canada.

PARIS, FEB. 4, evening.—The debate in the Corps Legislatif on the bill for the regulation of the press was continued to-night, in which he thought made a long speech, in which he urged upon the members the passage of the proposed law. He said he was unwilling to oppose liberal tendencies, but the Empire and the people alike demanded some restraint to be

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1868

Ebb and Flow of Canadian Population.

The Quebec Legislature is asked to inquire into the causes of "the lamentable emigration" thence to the United States.

and to devise means for the arrest of the "samol". The subject undoubtedly requires attention. Year after year the exodus from the Province continues unabated. Thousands of its people cross the border each season after season, in search of the employment they fail to receive at home, or in quest of new homes in localities more favorable to the prosecution of agricultural work.

A smaller but not less steady stream

where you will in the Western States, you meet settlers from Western Canada, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota.

Ontario Legislature may, then, with some propriety, be invited to consider a question identical with that which demands consideration in Quebec.

Nothing is more certain than that
will be idle for Canada to hope for a lar
emigration until it puts an end to the imm
gration which it continually suffers.

population increases, we admit. Its progress is improvement, in enterprise and wealth goes on at a rate which few outside boundaries are aware. Its settlements

Still, the growth is not what it should be nor what it would be if the flow to the United States ceased. The 1980s

But what remedies are available? What can be done by the Quebec Legislature

the Ontario Legislature to arrest a bill which it can ill afford? The promoter of the investigation in the former instance points to the... of...

country in the world is better adapted. But how can legislation develop the enterprise which is now so sadly deficient.

What can acts of Parliament do towards turning to account the magnificent waste of power which now remains neglected? The queries are more easily put than answered.

There, legislation may do much to remove hindrances, and to promote settlement. The land system needs reform. And a homestead law worthy of the

is wanted to assure the toil-worn sett
the profits of his labor. Both were p
mised at the opening of the session, but
far we have looked in vain for evidence

their realization. What purports to be a homestead bill has indeed been introduced by the Government, but it is so ridiculous below the homestead laws of the West

nothing. Its proposed operation is limited to a very small class, and its duration is also circumscribed. In its scope and in details it is the work of a hand.

mechanical lawyer, having no sympathy with the wants of the people, and no appreciation of what has been elsewhere accomplished.

One drawback there is which only Government of the Dominion can hope to overcome. The temptation from which Ontario and Quebec both suffer is furnished

forest, with its prolonged toil, is prejudicial to the health of the settler in Iowa or Minnesota. counteract the effect of the contrast, and

retain within the Dominion the population it has or may derive from immigration, opening and organization of its North West territories must be hastened with a degree

their settlement. The Dominion has sources enough to enrich and satisfy all people, if its law-makers prove equal their opportunities.

A Woman Turns into a Man
The La Crosse Wisconsin Democrat

"A correspondent writes us from Waterloo, Iowa, asking if we knew of one Edg Burham, and of his history.

known to hundreds, we give it in the *Democrat*, as it is, that we may correct some errors those who speak of him have fallen into. Eight years ago, when

were engaged as city editor of a Milwaukee paper, there lived in this State an editor named Powell, now connected with a Chicago paper, we think. He is y

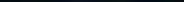
"In 1862, Powell was married to Miss Ellen Burnham, of Broadhead, Wis., after a courtship of some months. Miss Burnham's parents were old residents of Broadhead.

and of high respectability, the daughter taught music, had a large number of pupils and was very attractive. Powell lived with her as husband two years, she being at that time a young wife in all respects

presenting him with one child. At the expiration of two years, when about twenty-one years of age, Mrs. Powell's voice changed, she grew light whiskers, and gradual

changed her sex, developing into a man in every respect, as, if nature, anxious for a freak, had turned a portion of her inside out.

THE JOURNAL OF THE



Right of Americans to

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The question of affording protection to American citizens in foreign countries occupied the attention of the lower branch of Congress a portion of the time on Tuesday. Mr. Jencks, of Rhode Island presented a bill, of which we have the following abstract:

It declares the rights of expatriation and naturalization.

law of the United States, and requires the Executive Department, to afford such protection as may be within its power to all American citizens transacting lawful business in all parts of the world, and report at once to Congress.

such right may be interfered with or denied in any foreign country, in order that the Government may intervene with effect. It also provides that American citizens

may be lost by naturalization in any foreign country, taking service under foreign Governments, or leaving the country without the intent to return. It excepts from

protection of the Government persons who expatriate themselves, who commit crime in foreign countries, who have been abroad five years without paying taxes annually

the United States, who enter into the service of any belligerent contrary to the neutrality laws, who return to their native countries with the intent to resume domicile there, who shall be liable to the

actual service in the army or navy of a foreign state, or who have emigrated to avoid a conscription actually ordered.

The resolution cited at considerable

Stephen J. Meany, John Warren, W. Nagle and other American citizens, arrested and imprisoned in Ireland, and request the President of the United States

institute immediate examination into the facts recited in the preamble, and if found true, to demand the immediate release of such American citizens as have been

in the United States; to demand the immediate new trial or liberty for an American citizen denied his challenge.

the array of the jury on the ground perpetual allegiance; to demand the immediate release of W. J. Nagle, and if demands are not complied with, to or

the arrest and detention in custody of, subjects of Great Britain who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and to withdraw all intercourse between the United States with Great Britain.

The Speaker asked whether there was any objection to the resolution being offered.

unless the gentleman from New York changed the language of the resolution some places. In the first place the resolution authorized the detention of any

subject—a direct violation of the
of nations. The gentleman should know
that the persons of Ambassadors were,
the universal judgment of mankind, un-

the protection of law, and that no national exigency would justify the violation of the protection of their persons.

Mr. Robinson professed himself to

ready to modify, in any way to suit the sentiment of the House, which he knew to be sound. He was not particular about the language. He was willing to exclu-

He subsequently permitted Mr. Pruyn to modify it by striking out the clause authorizing reprisals and substituting for it

Mr. Banks remarked that there was no official information on which the resolution

could be predicted or justified. He was informed by the State Department that the papers in these cases were voluminous, and that they would be prepared for the use of the House with the utmost expedition.

Mr. Robinson said that the reason

asked for this action was that something should be done for those who without a crime, were lingering and rotting in British dungeons. He wanted to have the British

tion taught that the time was past when I could trample upon American citizens. He wanted to have the President, Secretary of State and the American people roused

from their lethargy on that subject. Members of the House would be unworthy of being American citizens if they slept on tonight while their flag was being lowered and while the bird which should soar with

After some further discussion, objections being made to offering the resolution, Mr.

Robinson moved to suspend the rules to allow him to offer. The rules were suspended—yeas 96, nays 30. The resolution was introduced.

Mr. Bingham said that this was a question which touched the peace of nations, and that it should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with

have to report at any time. If struck, mm

The DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER can be had at the Book Stores in Belleville, and at Wilson's Drug Store, Madoc, and at El Dorado.
All orders by mail promptly attended to.
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ХИОН: 0000, 000000

CAUTION.

THE perfection and cheapness of the **AMERICAN WATCH** (**WALTHAM**) **WATCH** have given such a wide-spread sale to them, that some unscrupulous agents imitated its style and printed no trade marks. In consequence the reputation of our famous Watch by selling it under the name of the genuine article is seriously injured. Hence, all watches which are purchased without the help of the initials "A.W." are certainly not kept, and when brought for genuine American Watches—no longer sold as such—our watches have attained. The owners, grades of the Home Watch Co., are guaranteed by special order. Amongst Watches—no longer sold as such—are those of the Treasurer of the Company, N.Y., and the signature of the President.

The purchaser should in all cases require one of three things:

First—that the watch bears no initials or designs in the genuine Watches.

Second—that the watch bears the trade marks on the several grades of our manufacture.

Third—that the watch bears the initials "A.W."

**AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
APPLETON, TRACY & Co.,
WALTHAM WATCH CO.
P. S. BARTLETT,
WM. ELLERY,
HOME WATCH CO.,
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.**

Office of the General Superintendent:
Altoona, Pa., 16th Dec. 1894.

GENTLEMEN—The watches manufactured at Altoona have been in use on this Railroad for several years by our engineers to whom they furnish watches as part of our equipment. There are now some three hundred of these carried on our line, and we consider them good and reliable time-keepers. They have great satisfaction in saying your watches give us less trouble and have more value than any other watches we have used. As you have ever had in use on this road. As you will be trusted to these of English manufacture. We acknowledge your reputation, but as a class they never keep time so correctly, nor have they done as good service as yours.

In these statements I am sustained by my predecessors, Mr. Lewis, whose experience extended over a series of years.

Respectfully,
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

American Watch Co., Waltham.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Locomotive Dept., Western Division,
New York, Dec. 20, 1894.

GENTLEMEN—I have no hesitation in saying that believe the great majority of locomotive engineers have found your watches to be the best time-keepers in the unsatisfactory of any for their uses. They run with the greatest accuracy and steadiness, notwithstanding the rough riding to which they are subjected. If they were to wear out, they must be durable. I hope to see your watches in use on our line. I would generally advise your watches, and furnish them to all engineers and conductors. In my opinion it would greatly tend to promote safety and economy.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES C. WILSON,
Chief Engineer.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
American Watch Co., Waltham.

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

**ROBBINS & APPLETON,
New York.
ROBERT WILKES,
Toronto & Montreal.
GENERAL AGENTS.
Nov. 2, 1897.**

The Daily Intelligencer

WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will take notice of all advertisements inserted therein. If paid in advance, \$3 otherwise, Mail subscribers \$5 a year. \$3.50 for 6 months; \$1.50 for 3 months.

We contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable despatches and the New York and Montreal Telegrams.

Arrangements have been made with RELIABLE Correspondents in Madrid, Bridgewater, Manchester and other points, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and of matters of general interest.

If called for at the Office or sent by mail, and \$2.50 if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid in advance, the advertiser's space must be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at discretion of the publisher.

Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each additional insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer

Is published every Friday Morning at \$3 per annum (in Advance) First Class (sent by mail), and \$2.50 if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid in advance, the advertiser's space must be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at discretion of the publisher.

Within the past three months its circulation has rapidly increased, and the number now on our Subscription Books is over 1,400.

Adverse criticism (if any) directed against us throughout this and adjoining Country, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER presents unsurpassed advantages to advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six Lines and under, first insertion..... 0 50
Each subsequent insertion..... 0 15%
Above six lines (first insertion)..... 0 75
Each subsequent insertion per line..... 0 02

BUSINESS NOTICES—10 cents per line each insertion, measured as laid matter.

A liberal discount made to those who subscribe by the year.

All advertising for insertion must be delivered before 10 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted null and void, and charged accordingly.

The Intelligencer Job Office

is supplied with Power Presses, Hand Presses, and possesses every facility for the rapid and neat execution of every description of plain and ornate lettering, and is prepared to do any other establishment in the country.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER can be had at the Book Store in Bellefleur, and at Wilson's Drug Store in St. John's Market.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

M. BOWELL,
Publisher.

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING,
Front Street, Bellefleur.

Awful Tragedy.

A WOMAN KILLS HER FIVE CHILDREN WITH AN AXE.

[From the Pembroke Observer.] In the Township of Alice, near the town of Pembroke, live, or rather lived, a German family, the father a tailor, who earned his living by working round among his neighbors—his wife and six children. The father is said to be a peaceable and industrious man, and his wife had the reputation of being a kind and affectionate mother, though some years before she had exhibited symptoms of insanity; the oldest child about fifteen or sixteen years of age, and four sons, made up their family. On Friday last, 21st January, the father being out at work, the eldest daughter went out to milk the cows, and before she got through was called into the house by her mother. On reaching there she was startled to find her mother standing in the entrance with an axe, and remarking to her, "They are all dead, or will be to that effect, but on looking into the house, the horrible sight of her younger sister and brothers lying around the room, gashed and bleeding, met her eyes, and she fled in wild terror to the aid of the neighbors. It is said that the mother was making demonstrations to make her a victim also, but she got out of her way in time to prevent it. When Dr. McKenzie, coroner, repaired to the place, and held an inquest at once, after which the woman was conveyed to the jail in Pembroke, and a writ further proceedings on the part of the authorities. Three of the children were dead when the coroner arrived at the scene of the tragedy, another died while the inquest was being held. Four of them were buried on Sunday last.

Insanity, as will at once be inferred, was the cause of this awful and unnatural act. About ten years ago, while yet in Germany, her husband tells of her killing a cow with an axe, while in a similar frenzy. Up to Friday last, the management in her mind seems to have slept, as there appears to have been no danger apprehended by her friends, of violence on her part; on the contrary, those who knew her speak of the great amount of affection she always manifested for her children. On the morning in question, the children, it is believed, from the circumstances gathered, had just got up out of bed, and were standing round the stove when the old demon of insanity returned with redoubled power, and urged the wretched woman to the commission of the most unnatural act the mind can conceive. The axe was seized, and rapidly the deadly blows descended on the heads of the poor children, cleaving their skulls and scattering their brains in a horrible manner. Awhile, indeed, must be the power of this unknown agency, which thus drove a mother, naturally tender, to the commission of such a heinous and desperate deed. It is strange that no screams or other noises were heard by the daughter outside, who was only a short distance from the house. The horrid work must have been accomplished almost in a moment, with all its violence and cunning that insanity engenders, preventing alike any unusual noise and escape on the part of the bewildered children.

The spectacle on entering the scene of the butchery, when the inquest commenced, is described as sickening and pitiful to the extreme. Three of the children were already cold in death, and the other two barely alive, were lying where they had fallen, with the ghastly wounds in their heads, precluding any possibility of recovery. One of those yet alive, had in addition, on one hand cut off, the little thing having, probably, on the same principle that "drowning men catch at straws," mechanically clung to it, and over its head, toward of the descending blow. Altogether, it was a shocking sight, and taken in connection with the cause of the circumstance, it was no wonder that the strongest nerves were unable to stand, and those accustomed to view death and suffering in every shape, turned from the sight with shuddering. We will spare our readers from further details. After the inquest, the coroner, Dr. McKenzie, committed the woman to the county jail in Pembroke, where she is now waiting the further action of the legal authorities. Since her commitment the wretched being has come to her usual senses, but leaves a few faint, meaningless expressions, has said very little in connection with the affair, and is not apparently disposed to speak at all on the subject. Her mental agony appears to be excessive, evinced by constant moaning and rocking to and fro, while the tearless eyes seem to denote an extremity of inward suffering too great to be relieved by tears.

Since writing the above we learn that one of the children is still living—the one with the mutilated hand. It is credible to say, however, so dreadful is the wound inflicted.

What breaks down Young Men.

It is a commonly received notion that hard study is the unhealthy element of college life. But from a study of the mortality of Harvard University, collected by Professor Pierce from the last triennial catalogue, it is clearly demonstrated that the excess of death for the first ten years after graduation is found in those portions of each class inferior in scholarship. Every one who has been the curriculum knows that wretched Eclipses and political economy injure one, late hours and late run punches one up a dozen; and that the two little fingers of Morpheus are heavier than the lions of Euclid. Disipation is a swift and sure destroyer, and young men who follow it are as the falling leaves of autumn. Those who have been inveigled in the path of vice are named "Loplopes," for they are misshapen—scarcely to convince every aristocrat that he has no security that he shall escape a similar fate.

A few hours of sleep each night, high living, and plenty of "sunshine," make war upon every function of the human body. The brain, the heart, the lungs, the liver, the spine, the limbs, the bones, the flesh, every part and faculty—are overtaxed, worn and weakened by the terrific energy and passion locked from restraint, until, like a dilapidated mansion, the "earthly house of this tabernacle" falls into ruinous decay. Fast young men, right about it!

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

DEPARTURE STATION	
Morning Express going West.	7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West.	8.15 P. M.
Midnight Train going West.	10.35 P. M.
ARRIVAL STATION	
Merchants' Express Freight going West.	6.30 P. M.
Noon Express going East.	12.08 P. M.
Night Express going East.	12.05 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East.	11.10 P. M.
Midnight Train going East.	9.30 P. M.
Montreal Time	



Daily Intelligencer.

BELEVILLE, TUESDAY, FEB. 11.

THE STATUTES.—We have to thank the Queen's Printers for a copy of the Statutes, of the first part of the Dominion Parliament held in 1867.

OTHELLO.—We remind our readers of the theatre to-night at Ontario Hall, in aid of the distressed fishermen in Nova Scotia. The lover of the drama will be well paid if he attends. The amateurs are better players than many of the stock companies which visit our town.

IMMIGRATION IN 1867.—The returns of immigration into the district of Toronto, have just been published and are as follows:—English, 1,987; Irish, 1,078; Scotch, 894; German, 250; Norwegian, 7,834; American citizens, 250; other countries, 1,287. Total, 17,403. In 1866 the number was 10,387.

A BANK FOR AGRICULTURISTS.—A movement is on foot in Hamilton for the establishment of a Bank for Agriculturists. We see no reason why a Bank of this kind should not pay. The mode of doing business in our Banks is not such as to be of any service to the farmers of this country, the term for which they loan money being altogether too short.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY.—The February number of this monthly has been received, and contains a number of highly interesting and instructive articles, and also contains three pieces of music. This monthly being a Canadian production deserves encouragement.—John Douglass & Son, Publishers, Montreal; \$1.00 per annum.

REPORTING DEBATES.—The Halifax Express says: "The Government say they have a deplorable Treasury, and at the same time they spend sixteen hundred thousand for reporting the debates of the House. A deplorable Treasury indeed! Why cannot members do like the member from Kings, write their own speeches and economise the people's money." Sensible advice.

EMIGRATION AGENT.—The death of Mr. A. C. Buchanan has created a vacancy in the office of Emigration Agent, and the Hamilton Spectator says:—"It is rumored that Mr. Res, the Emigration Agent of this city, will probably be appointed to the position rendered vacant by the death of Mr. A. C. Buchanan. Mr. Res, who is a native of this city, and who has been in the office of William Gillespie will succeed Mr. Res. We sincerely trust that this report may prove to be correct; but appointments would be exceedingly popular, and we believe that both Mr. Res and Mr. Gillespie will prove to be excellent men in the office." We cordially join in the opinion that Mr. Gillespie is not a proven an invaluable office, and hope that his claims may not be overlooked.

HON. DARTY MCGEE.—This gentleman, who was expelled from the St. Patrick's Society, of Montreal, some time since, for writing against Fenianism, has, upon hearing that a meeting was to be called of the same society to reconsider the resolution expelling him, written a letter to the Montreal papers in which he says: "Will you allow me space to say that this meeting, in relation to myself, was as wholly unknown to me as the first, that the gentleman mentioned are personally unknown to me, and their movement equally so; and that, under no circumstances, short of a thorough reformation of the Society, as recently conducted, do I consent to any name being inserted on the new books. To be credible to say one, a National Society ought to be above suspicion."

Curling Match.

CANADIANS vs. OLD COUNTRYMEN.

A match was played yesterday on the Belleville rink between twelve Canadians and twelve Old Countrymen. The following is the result:

FIRST RINK.	
Old Countrymen.	Canadians.
MacIntyre.	Thompson.
Dr. Lister.	Keating.
R. Fitzgibbon.	Stevens.
G. Nelson.	Skipp—2.
SECOND RINK.	
James Gordon.	A. Robertson.
F. Fox.	J. Lister.
Thomas Kelso.	Henry.
J. Blacklock.	Skipp—12.
THIRD RINK.	
W. Hay.	G. Stewart.
D. B. Robertson.	M. Brown.
Kearney.	W. Skipp.
McNider.	Skipp—10.
Old Country winning by six points.	

Stamp Duties.

As some misunderstanding exists as to the change made in the law relative to the imposition of duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, we give the clauses as follows:—

1. Upon and in respect of every Promissory Note, Draft or Bill of Exchange, for an amount not less than twenty-five dollars, made, drawn, accepted or conveyed after the first day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, there shall be levied, collected and paid to Her Majesty for the public use of the Dominion, and duties hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

On each such Promissory Note, and on each such Draft or Bill of Exchange, a duty of one cent, if such Note, Bill or Draft, amounts to but does not exceed twenty-five dollars;—a duty of two cents if the amount thereof exceeds twenty-five dollars but does not exceed fifty dollars;—and a duty of three cents if the amount thereof exceeds fifty dollars but is less than one hundred dollars.

On each such Promissory Note, or on each such Draft or Bill of Exchange, for one hundred dollars or more, executed singly, a duty of three cents, for the first hundred dollars of the amount thereof, and a further duty of three cents for each additional hundred dollars or fraction of a hundred dollars of the amount thereof;—

On each such Draft or Bill of Exchange in duplicate, a duty of two cents on each such part for the first hundred dollars of the amount thereof, and a further duty of two cents for each additional hundred dollars or fraction of a hundred dollars of the amount thereof;—

And any interest made payable at the maturity of any Bill, Draft or Note, with the principal sum, shall be counted as part of the amount thereof.

2. Every bill, draft, order or instrument.—For the payment of any sum of money by a bill or promissory note, whether such payment is required to be made to the bearer or to order.—Every document usually termed a letter of credit, or whereby any person is entitled to have credit with, or to receive from, or draw upon any person for any sum of money.—And every receipt for money, given by any person, and entitled to be paid, or paying such money, or the bearer of such receipt, to receive the like sum from any third person.—

Shall be deemed a bill of exchange or draft chargeable with duty under this Act.

Nova Scotia.

We are indebted to the Halifax Express for the following items of news:

There was a great retail meeting at New Glasgow on Tuesday evening last, when the usual amount of gas was let off. We notice that among the speakers was E. M. McDonald, Esq., M. P. for Lunenburg, and we shall see in a few weeks whether he will abide by the following resolution, which it is said passed unanimously at the meeting:—"That pending the question of repeal, this meeting disapprove of any further attendance of our Ottawa Representatives in the Dominion Parliament." It is a grave question whether Mr. E. M. McDonald can legally hold his seat in the Commons, having accepted the office of Queen's Printer for Nova Scotia. The question was brought up during the last session, and it is the opinion of many eminent lawyers that every day this Mr. E. M. McDonald sits in Parliament, he is liable to a fine of \$2,000. How disinterested then, in him, to urge the others to remain at home.

The Anti-ogres declared in the most emphatic tones that the new Legislative Council would never be elected in the Province of the morning says.—In the Legislative Council several new members were sworn in, viz: the Honorable Wm. Annand, Wm. J. Stairs, John McKinnon, Samuel Creelman, W. O. Hoffman, Peter Smyth, Dr. Parker, and James Fraser. Who will heed his blatant nonsense after this?

The Governor in his speech yesterday said: "I regret that an almost total failure in the day has been produced much and general distress among those engaged in this branch of industry, and I have found it necessary to make considerable advances from the Public Treasury for their relief." Yet the Chronicle of the day says that the Government are in order to deprive the hardy fishermen from receiving timely relief from their brethren in Quebec and Ontario. Who is to be believed?

One of the junior judges, who has left for parts unknown, leaving behind him a confession that he had tampered with a money letter in deposit of the contents of the clerk in the office had to make good.

A very interesting case was tried before Mr. Justice Shiel, in Dartmouth, on Wednesday last. It was a protracted case, and the Judge, who was paid five dollars and costs, in consequence of the law not allowing corporal punishment in the public schools. It is said that the Local Government will at once appoint delegates, who will proceed to London to demand a repeal of the Union Act. The House will likely remain in Session for about a fortnight, and adjourn, it is said, for three months, which will allow the delegates time to transact their business, and receive their final answer from the Home Government.

The Chronicle this morning in an article lecturing the people of Newfoundland against entering the Confederacy, says: "We lately

to leave it, and, though it may seem boastful to say so, we will leave it. How can you do it? It may be said, "it is a case of time and the hour" will furnish with the means. Then almost immediately afterwards our consuls at the various ports of the coast of our being kept within the Union, that both the islands should enter it." The fellows are evidently floundering.

Yesterday afternoon, Jan. 30, the "gals in the gallery" commenced their expressions of their applause by stamping. The remarks of Mr. Blanchard elicited such an outburst of approbation, the Speaker was compelled to rise in his majesty, and declare that he would maintain the rules and dignity of the House. This is right, but at the same time the Anti has no right to set the example, but they soon found themselves overwhelmed by numbers. We would advise the friends of Union to maintain a calm and dignified attitude. We can assure them all will be well. We highly commend the action of the Speaker in rebuking those members who pounded the floor with their sticks to elicit the faint Anti applause from the "up aloft," as friend Morrison would term them.

Editorial Summary.

—The letters patent of Fox's iron-clad canoe, were granted at Sheriff's sale in Kingston, on Friday, for \$350.

—The Great Western Railway Company have placed portable platforms between their passenger cars in order to obviate accidents.

—A Savings Bank department has been opened in Kingston, with the London branch of the Merchants' Bank.

—During the recent cold spell the mercury fell to 25° below zero in Brockville—the lowest point recorded in Canada this winter.

—The Canadian learns that the Privy Council has selected the Robinson line for the Intercolonial and forwarded a recommendation to that effect by last steamer.

—Comment is made to the Halifax Anti-Confederate press for a good, straightforward lie. The Citizen says "deaths from starvation have already occurred at Quebec."

—Mr. Hamel, of Quebec, recently gave a public address at Kingston in Antwerp for the benefit of the poor of that town, and seems to have astonished the skate-loving Dutchmen by his grace and agility.

—The Quebec Town Council has decided to purchase a new steam fire engine, and will request the local agencies of the Insurance Companies to defray a portion of its cost.

—It appears that there is no truth in the rumour, that Mr. Verulam, and the agents of the New York Central Railway were about to negotiate for the lease or purchase of the Great Western Railway.

—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has in his church a new and elegant pulpit made from the wood of an olive tree, cut from the Garden of Gethsemane, and brought home by Mr. Moses S. Beech.

A soldier, who deserted from H. M. 25th Regiment in Chatham, England, last March, and subsequently enlisted in the U. S. army, gave himself up to a party of the 29th at Hamilton.

At the recent monthly cattle fair at Guelph, there were upwards of 900 head on the ground, and about 200 changed hands at \$3.75 to \$4.50 for average to good on the hoof. The cattle were in good sale, owing to the fitness of the Montreal market.

—The profit made by the French Government out of the Paris Exposition was two millions of francs, besides all that the railroads, hotels, merchants, and cab-drivers, &c., &c., made out of the visitors.

—The inhabitants of Carlton County may be a happy set of people. The County has \$36,000 in the bank drawing 4 per cent., and the County Council has resolved to withdraw it and invest it in Dominion Debentures, at six per cent.

—It is said the agency of the Bank of Montreal in Perth is to be closed. The Courier says such a step will give great satisfaction to the community. The merchants' Bank has opened an agency in Perth, Mr. F. A. W. Lester acting temporarily as agent.

—Two brothers who had been wood-cutting in Newfoundland, set sail for home, but their boat was frozen in the loose ice, and they perished from cold and hunger. The boat with its ghastly crew were picked up by a passing vessel.

—A letter received at New York by the Eagle, from Havana, gives a fearful account of the ravages of the cholera at that place. There had been as many as three hundred cases a day, nearly half of which proved fatal. On the 10th instant there were fifty-two cases and twenty-one deaths.

—At a recent meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade a resolution was carried requesting the Council to communicate with the various Boards of Trade of Ontario and Quebec, and urging them to petition the Government for further legislation to relieve the country of the existing silver nuisance.

—Margaret Butler, a middle aged woman of dissipated character, is under examination in Montreal on a charge of arson, murder, and robbery. She has admitted having set fire to a house in the locality of St. John, which a man was burned to death some time ago.

—As an example of the dangerous manner in which some parties conduct business, it appeared at a meeting of the creditors of a merchant in Berthier that he had incurred liabilities to the extent of \$594,107, but was unable to realize more than \$100,000 and thirteen years of very bad luck.

—The Cornwall Freeholder learns from the Morrisburg Courier that Mr. John Doran, the unsuccessful candidate for the representation of the County of Ontario, has repudiated the payment of his printing account, due at the office of that paper, on the ground that it was for electioneering purposes.

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Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The evidence against Mackey, who was examined at the examination Saturday, appeared conclusive, and he was fully committed, several of these attempting his rescue were also fully committed. Two policemen were dangerously wounded in the attempted rescue.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The guards of constables and soldiers in and around Warwick jail, where Fenian Burke is still confined, have been doubled and many additional precautions have been taken in consequence of reports that the Fenians threaten to rescue their leaders by force. Much excitement exists in Warwick. The citizens volunteer in large numbers to serve as special constables.

COX, Feb. 10.—Last night a squad of policemen were patrolling the city were confronted by a crowd of men in the east, who commenced an attack upon them with clubs and stones. The policemen being greatly outnumbered, fell back to the nearest station. They were chased some distance by the mob, several of whom, during the flight of the police, fired upon them with pistols and other arms. None of the officers, however, were hurt. As soon as they reached the neighbourhood of the station the pursuit ceased, and when the police dispersed, again called out, the crowd had dispersed. As the night was dark and thick, none of the attacking party could be distinctly recognized, although the officers are actively searching for the suspected ringleaders. They have not yet been able to effect any arrests.

COX, Feb. 10, evening.—The police have succeeded in arresting many persons who are suspected of having taken part in the riotous attempt to rescue Capt. Mackey. It is reported that among those arrested two have been identified as the men who shot the two policemen on that occasion, but as no examinations have yet taken place nothing definite is known as to the charges or evidence against them. Some persons have also been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the assault on the policemen last night. The recent hold disturbances of the peace have caused the government officials here to redouble their vigilance.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10, evening.—The Grand Jury to whom the cases of the accused Fenians, now in the prisons of this city, are to be presented to-day, assembled at the court house.

Lord Fitzgerald, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal, delivered the charge to the jury, in which he deplored the increasing number of outrages which had been perpetrated and the useless agitation and lawless spirit now prevailing in Ireland. The grand jury then withdrew to their chamber and commenced their labors.

Two indictments have been found against the prisoner Lennon, one for fire treason and the other for murder. The prisoner was about to be taken to the gallows at Stepaside.

The prisoner Pigot has been indicted on the charge of sedition.

LONDON, February 11, 11:15 a.m.—Bogotá quiet at 7 1/2; C 8 1/2; Rio 4 1/2.

LONDON, February 11, 1:30 p.m.—Bonds firm at 7 1/2 to 7 1/4; Erie 4 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, February 11, 11:15 a.m.—Cotton opens firm; advanced one-sixteenth; Up lands 8 1/2; Orleans 8 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, February 11, 1:30 p.m.—Cotton buoyant; Up lands 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; Orleans 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; Broadwater generally firm; California wheat 15 1/2 to 16; Oats 3 1/2 to 4; Pork 7 1/2 to 8; Bacon 38 1/2 to 40; Tallow 42 1/2.

PARIS, February 11.—Bourse strong; Renten advancing.

From Halifax.

HALIFAX, Feb. 10.—In the House to-day the Attorney-General opened the debate on the repeal resolutions. He was followed by Mr. Troop, on the same side. Repeal meetings continue to be held in different parts of the country.

American Despatches.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—The Captain of the American brig "Mountain Eagle" has fled a protest with the United States Consul against the new Custom House regulations, compelling payment to be made in advance as security for duty on goods in the manifest, and for other expenses of the trip. Capt. General Leonard has returned from his tour through the island.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A fire broke out this evening on Front St., causing loss of property to the amount of \$40,000. The fire spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings, and at 12.30 a.m. 11th inst. it was still burning. The cause of the fire is not yet ascertained.

Another fire occurred on Fulton St., the building occupied by Weldon & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, and others. Loss about \$80,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 10.—At Salem, Ind., on Saturday last, Walter E. Rodman, Jr., killed Absalom Wright, 65 years old, by fracturing his skull with the butt of a gun.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The steamer "Montana" sailed to-day for Panama with \$100,000 treasure.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The American Exchange National Bank was discovered to have lost about \$60,000 yesterday by the speculating of its assistant cashier.

There were 157 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week.

THUNDERBOLT.—The Buffalo Courier, of Jan. 30th, says, Mr. Hemans, the British Consul, of Buffalo, has just received the following letter: "Mr. Hemans, your consular government does not intend to allow the Irish American citizens now unlawfully held in prison, we will take your life with a week." We mean what we say. One who has been oppressed and beggared by your infernal government. We have not heard that the threat has been carried out.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

No. 243

**An Improved Ship of War--the
King William.**

(From the London Times, January 21.)

William, now just upon completion at the
Thames Ironworks for the Prussian Govern-
ment. The history of this magnificent
frigate is rather peculiar. About three
years ago the Turkish Government wished
for an iron-clad that should eclipse all
other iron-clads afloat, and be of herself
match in fair fight for almost a squadron
of them. She was to be larger, stronger
water and above all, faster.

difficult conditions Mr. Reed, with the consent of the Admiralty, succeeded in combining, and the vessel was begun

at the Thames Ironworks and rapidly pushed forward. Unfortunately, however, for the Turkish Government, its promise of payment kept no sort of pace with the work done, and payment at last altogether failing, the frigate was left on the hands of the Thames Company to dispose of as they could. It was at once offered

agreed to give for it. But the Admiral, while admitting the surpassing excellence and strength of the vessel, hesitated about the purchase, required time to think about it.

The Thames Company, however, did not like waiting, and offered it to the Prussian Government, which as instantly replied an offer to buy it at a sum considerably higher than that which had been offered.

the Admiralty. This tender, if we may call it, was taken, but hardly had a contract been signed when the Admiral appeared on the scene and wished to purchase the frigate without further delay. But it was then too late. The agreement with the Prussian Government had been made, and there was no retracting. The

the strongest armor plated ship yet built passes into the hands of a foreign power and we may possibly some day see her arrayed against our own frigates. We betide any of our vessels of the Warrior

Warrior carries $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch armor over his
her length, and is meant to bear 28 gu
—some only 68 pounds, some 100 pound
ers, and 4 150 pounds. The Ki

William, which is as large as the Warrior and is designed to have her speed, carry 8 inch armor, with a battery of 26 3 pounders, all of Krupp's steel, all breech loaders, and capable, it is said, of being

lured with 75 lb charges as often as twice a minute. The length of this formidable craft is 365 feet, 15 feet shorter than the Warrior; but her breadth is 2 feet greater, being 80 feet against the Warrior's

This gives her a greater midship section and therefore enables her to bear a ponderous armor more easily by giving her a greater displacement; but, on the other hand, this same displacement makes

more difficult to move her through the water at a high speed, especially since the King William is 6,000 tons burden, and draws at her mean draught load no less than 26 feet of water. The engine

They are being made by Messrs. Maudslays and are to be of 1,150 horse power nominal and capable of worked up to a power of 700 horses. With this power, and guided by the

ordinary calculations, it is believed she will realize from 13 to 14 knots an hour. This will be no less than 40 furnaces required to keep her going at full speed, and these will use rather more than 80 tons of coal a day.

Her construction is on what is called a longitudinal system—that is, a series of most powerful wrought iron girders, frames, laid at intervals of 7 feet apart, a

iron ribs are bolted, below the water line at intervals of four feet apart; but above it, and behind the armour, they are bolted together with 2 ft. of each other.

Within both frames and ribs comes another iron skin an inch thick, so as to literally make a double ship, the inner one being feet apart from the outer. Side passages or openings as they are called running

whole length of the structure, continue the double form up to the main deck. The inner side of these wings forms the walls of the coal bunkers, so that even were it possible for a shot to pass through the

armoured sides of the King William, would still have to penetrate the iron concrete bunkers and pass through 8 feet of concrete before it could do any hurt to the fighting crew of the ship. The armour is 8 inch

thick amidships, tapering gradually downwards to a thickness of 7 inches, at 7 feet below the water-line. It also tapers off in the same manner towards the bow and stern, diminishing from 8 inches to

thickness, however, is only used in places where it is almost impossible a shot could strike, such as under the counter or under the bows. Wherever it is probable a shot

of armour and nearly always 8 inches, with a powerful 10 inch teak backing and double iron skin. Just aft of the bowprit and just forward of the stern, two immense

lower deck up through the main deck, and

All orders by mail promptly attended to.
M. BOWELL,
INTELLIGENCER BUILDING,
East Street, Baltimore, Md.

The Hudson Bay Company.

In a former article we said that monopolies based upon an entire disregard of what is due to others besides their own members

tyranny, will make Broadheads where the right sort of material comes under the influence. Let us see whether "The Great Monopoly" forms an exception. George Simpson was for forty years Governor of the immense so-called Hudson Bay Company's territories. He was a man of immense activity and energy, and a

Residing at Lachine, fifteen miles above Montreal, Sir George passed into the F River settlement forty times, crossed continent thrice, and travelled around

important witness examined before
Select Committee of the House of Comm
in the beginning of the year 1857. A
twenty-seven years' experience as Govern

he enjoyed the most ample opportunities for forming a correct opinion of the country. He wrote a book entitled "Cape

association with the Company, and have devoted his life to the advancement of interests, his soul appears to have been bound up in the Corporation, and

any attempt to interfere with the established condition of things in Rupert's Land such as the increase of settlement there to the detriment of the fur trade.

viewed of him with unqualified aver-
and instinctive opposition. Yet it is d-
cult to understand how, even with
antecedent prejudice, with his insa-
to see anything except with the

statements so contradictory to each other as those contained in his book, and the given in evidence before the Select Committee. In his most interesting work

result of twenty-seven years intimate acquaintance with the country, he speaks thus of the valley of the Kaministiquia river which falls into Lake Superior at eastern extremity of the Battle

The river, during the day's march, passed through forests of elm, oak, fir, birch, being studded with hills not less fertile and lovely than its banks, and many a reminder of us of the rich and quiet scene.

portages were spangled with violets, and many other wild flowers, while currant, the gooseberry, the raspberry, plum, the cherry and the pine,

abundant. All this bounty of nature inspired as it were with life by the cheerful notes of a variety of birds, and by restless flutter of butterflies of the brightest hues. Compared with the adamantine

deserts of Lake Superior, the Kamik
quo presented a perfect paradise.
cannot pass through this fair valley with
feeling that it is destined sooner or later
become the happy home of civilized

herds and their full granaries. The mouth of Lake Superior, besides establishing a continuity of route between the east and west, will find their nearest and cheapest outlet.

supply of agricultural produce in the valley of the Kaministiquioi.⁶ As he proceeded westward he found the country equally promising. He says of the river which empties Reine Lake (Lac le Blau) into

the finest stream in the whole route from Lake Superior to Red River settlements for it is not interrupted by a single impediment for nearly one hundred miles.

while yet the current is not strong enough materially to retard an ascending travel, he continues thus: "Nor are the basins less favorable to agriculture than the waters themselves are to navigation resembling

Richmond. From the very brink of river there rises a gentle slope of grassward, crowned in many places with plentiful growth of birch, poplar, be-

the eye of philanthropy to disc-
through the vista of futurity, this ne-
stream, connecting as it does the fer-
shores of the two spacious lakes, v-

populous towns on its borders." The of Red River he describes generally as "A black mould of considerable depth, which, when first tilled, produces extra-

forty returns of wheat, and even a
twenty successive years of cultivation
without the relief of manure or of fall
or of green crop it still yields from fifty

produced is plump and heavy; there also large quantities of grain of all kinds besides, beef, mutton, pork, cheese and wine in abundance." On his way along

River settlement to the Rocky Mountains. He describes how in the country along the Assiniboine river they brushed the luxuriant grass with their very knees, and found it

with a variety of flowers such as the hyacinths and tiger lilies, the vegetation being so rank that it savoured rather the torrid zone, with its perennial spring than of the northern wilds. He traversed

well wooded pasture
sandy

Mr. Thornton and Mr. Seward.

STRANGE—IF TRUE—A SPARRING MATCH BETWEEN THE SECRETARY AND THE MINISTER.

New York, Feb. 8.—The World has the following:—Mr. Thornton, the New Britain Minister, met Mr. Seward at a private reception last evening. It is reported that either one or the other of these diplomatics of a third party standing by made casual allusion to the critical relations between the British Government and the United States, whereupon Mr. Thornton, stroking his whiskers, after the true British style, said to Mr. Seward, words to this effect:

"I do not desire, sir, to have any trivial conversation with the Secretary of State in regard to the so-called Alabama claims."

"A kindred subject, whatever remarks I might make upon such matters I prefer to reduce to writing, and submit at the proper time."

Mr. Thornton's manner while saying this was understood to have been so irritating as to induce Mr. Seward to respond if not directly to Mr. Thornton, at least aside, substantially as follows:—

"It would not be amiss for the Minister from Great Britain to return and obtain from Her Majesty's government at home such definite ideas upon the matters now pending between the United States and Great Britain as would render him less ostentatiously disagreeable."

The New York Tribune says:—Those who have attended the receptions at the White House within the past two weeks have noticed a tall, handsome young man, with an eye as black as a coal, heavy black hair, and a luxuriant curling black hair, who dresses in perfect taste, and is followed by the admiring glances of women as he moves through the throng. This is J. B. S., the latest of the correspondents honoured with the confidence of the Executive. He is about the last man in the world who would be taken as the depository of State secrets and about the first that women would fall in love with.

OUR IMPROBABLE CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION.—How many of us can date the cause of our last sickness to either a crowded room and then coming out in the cold air, or wearing damp clothes, causing a cough which settles upon the Lungs, producing seated pains in the chest. Allen's Lung Balm will check the disease, and restore health to the system, if only used in time.

A gentleman was chiding his son for staying out late of nights—or, rather, early of next morning—and said: "Why, when I was your age, my father would not allow me to go out of the house after dark!" "Then you had a father—a father—you had!" sneered the young prodigal. "Whereupon the father very rashly vociferated: 'I had a confounded sight better than you, my young rascal!'"

HURRAH FOR THE DOMINION.
R. H. JONES
Begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has refitted and opened a new WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Grocery and Liquor Store, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. O'Brien & Henchy, where he will keep on hand a select and varied assortment of

General Groceries,
AND LIQUORS.

For family use and medicinal purposes.

TEAS.
YOUNG AND OLD HYSONS,
GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY,
IMPERIAL, JAPAN,
SOUCHONG,
CONGOU, &c., &c.

COFFEES.
THE BEST IN TOWN, OF ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

He would especially call the attention of families to his stock of

WINE, SPIRITS & LIQUORS.
Brands, Scotch, Morten's Whiskies.

Old Tom & Holland Gins.
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

Together with a large assortment of

CHAMPAGNE,
of the most popular brands,
LIQUEURS & CORDIALS, &c.

In addition to these there will be found a splendid stock of

LAMP GOODS & TRIMMINGS.
Goods sent promptly to customers in any part of the town.
Belleville, Dec. 9, 1887. 185 42-2

HURRAH FOR BARNUM'S LINE OF STAGES

For the Madoc Gold Regions.

THEIR coaches will leave all the principal Hotels in Belleville every morning (Sunday excepted), at half-past 8 o'clock, arriving in Madoc at 12 o'clock. Leaving Madoc at 2 o'clock, arriving in Belleville in time to connect with the evening train going east and west.

S. BARNUM,
Proprietor.
C. HORTON, Agent, Belleville.
S. GURLEY, Agent, Madoc.
P. S.—Parties wishing to send parcels on this route will be promptly attended to. All parcels unless booked and paid for will be at the risk of the owner.
July 22, 1887. 168

REMOVAL.
N. MANN begs to notify the public that he has removed his Barber Shop to the Palace Hotel, Belleville, where he hopes to see all his old customers, and as many more, who will favor him with their patronage.
Belleville, Dec. 27, 1887.

MORTGAGE SALE.
UNDER power of sale contained in a mortgage made the 28th day of October, 1883, between William McDonnell, of Belleville, Green, and the Hon. John Ross, there will be sold for default of payment of mortgage money, on

Thursday, the 5th day of March, 1888, at TWELVE o'clock, NOON, by Mr. NULTY, at his auction rooms in the Town of Belleville, the following valuable property, viz: Lot number eighteen, on the East side of Sidney Street, as laid down on a plan of survey of Lots numbers one and two, in the second Concession of the Township of Thurston, in the County of Hastings, and registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1883.

The said lot number eighteen, contains ten acres of land more or less. It is fenced and otherwise improved.

For terms of sale and other particulars, enquire of JAMES ROSS, Esq., or of the undersigned.

ROSS, BELL & HOLDEN.
Sole Agents for Hon. John Ross, Belleville, 5th Feb. 1888. 327-47B

Store-keepers! Farmers! And Others!
SHOULD BUY THEIR TEAS FROM THE IMPORTERS DIRECT.

The Montreal Tea Company,
6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

HAVE sent you a Thousand Packages to different parts of the country—and receive every assurance that the Tea gives entire satisfaction. Subjoined are a few of the numerous testimonials already received:

REVEL HOLT, QUEBEC, January 7, 1887.
GENTLEMEN—The six chests of Tea forwarded some time since arrived in Quebec of excellent quality and excellent, and prices cheap. As I am particular in having the best quality of Tea to be had for my guests, and pleased to acknowledge that this gives great satisfaction. Your obedient servant,
WILLIS RUSSELL.

HON. OF SENATE, OTTAWA, Dec. 16, 1887.
GENTLEMEN—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may repeat my future orders. Yours, &c.,
S. SKINNER.

QUEBEC, December 16, 1887.
GENTLEMEN—The box of 30 lbs. English Breakfast Tea which you have sent me gives great satisfaction. Yours respectfully,
D. ANDERSON.

QUEBEC, December 16, 1887.
GENTLEMEN—The box of 30 lbs. English Breakfast Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. I forwarded part of the chest to a friend in Toronto, who informs me he considers it as good as that he was using, for which he paid one dollar per lb. Please send me a chest of Young Hyson at same price, viz., at 50 cents per lb. Addressed as above. Your obedient servant,
JOHN T. DAY.

QUEBEC, January 8, 1888.
GENTLEMEN—I beg to inform you that the two boxes of Young Hyson Tea at 40 cents, please send another box of 30 lbs. at same price, viz., 50 cents per lb. Yours, &c.,
F. OLIVER.

The contributors to the "Medical Journal" have frequently declared that one half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Company have carefully selected and imported a supply of Tea that can be warranted pure and free from poisonous substances, in 50, 25, 15, and 10 lbs. boxes.

BLACK TEA.
Common Congon, Broken Loose Strong Tea, 50c., 50c.; Fine Flavored New Season do. 55c., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do. 70c., 70c.; Round Oolong, Rich Flavored, 75c., 75c.; Very Fine do. 75c.; Japan, 80c.; Scattered Orange Pekoe, 85c.; Faint, 85c., 85c.

GREEN TEA.
Twankay Common, 35c.; Fine do., 45c.; Young Hyson, 50c., 50c., and 70c.; Very Fine do., 75c.; Superior and Choice, 81c.; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superior, 90c.

All orders for boxes of 30 or 25 lbs., or two 10 lbs., sent carriage-free to the country. Tea not forwarded in this manner will be taken at a stand. The company having determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, weight, quality, and quantity will be strictly relied on. 20 lb. boxes would be too much, two or three cabbages together could divide. An excellent 10 lb. box could be sent for 80c. to 70c. for good for common purposes, 50c. Buyers living beyond the Railway will please send Post Office order, or enclose note. The carrier will be paid to the nearest station. Tea will be forwarded receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by expressman, where there are no Railway stations.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.
3 Hospital Street, Montreal.
Reductions made to buyers of five chests and upwards.

All boxes sent from this establishment have the Company's name printed on them.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MOIRA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Capital Stock, \$100,000. Divided into 10,000 Shares.
WORKING CAPITAL, \$15,000.

HORACE YEOMANS, Esq., PRESIDENT. ANDREW THOMSON, Esq., TREASURER.
S. GILBERT, Esq., SECRETARY. J. G. SHURTZ, Esq., SUPERINTENDENT.

MERCHANTS' BANK, BANKERS. DEAN & GILBERT, SOLICITORS.

DIRECTORS:
HORACE YEOMANS, of Flint & Yeomans, Belleville.
ANDREW THOMSON, Banker, Belleville.
W. W. DEAN, Master in Chancery, Belleville.
JOHN G. SHURTZ, Superintendent.
JAMES W. GILBERT, M.D., Belleville.
JAMES W. CARMAN, American Consul, Belleville.
BARTON S. GILBERT, of Dean & Gilbert, Barristers, Belleville.

THIS COMPANY is duly incorporated under Chap. 29, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, for the purpose of working the mineral veins upon sixteen acres of Lot No. 19, in the fifth concession of Madoc, (the Richardson Mine being No. 18 in the same concession). A shaft has been sunk to the depth of nine feet in the rock. At six feet a gold-bearing lode was struck of 18 inches in width, which at nine feet has increased to 24 feet, and is crushing at Gilbert & Turley's mill of four and one-half tons of the rock, gave a yield of over fifty-six dollars in gold; the lode is clearly defined, and evidently extends the whole length of the property—32 rods.

The territory is admirably situated for mining purposes, being a high ridge covered with indications of mineral veins. There are numerous places on the land fully as promising as the one on which the shaft has been sunk, and which would unquestionably yield as well. The large quantity of land, and the prospects of other gold-bearing veins, make it certain that the Company will be able to subdivide the property as soon as a further development has been made, and form other Companies at great advantage. Work is being vigorously prosecuted in the shaft, under the superintendence of JOHN G. SHURTZ, Esq., one of the Directors, who is largely interested in the proprietary of the mine, and who has had thirteen years' practical experience in the gold mines of California and Nevada, and is unquestionably the most accomplished quartz miner now in this country. It is intended to have further crushing in a few days, and negotiations are in progress which, if carried out, will secure a mill to the Company at once, so that regular work will be gone on without delay, and dividends may, in that case, be expected in a short time.
Belleville, Jan. 27th, 1888. 2284-4f

India and China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavor, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.
Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts per lb. Finest procurable, \$1.00. Protected by Trade Mark.

Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLIS & Co., Apothecaries Hall. ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton.
August 16th, 1887. 160-ly w37-ly

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1849.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
DIRECTORS: HON. J. HILLARY CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., Vice-President.
HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, A. T. FULTON, Esq., W. J. MC DONNELL, Esq., C. J. CAMPBELL, Esq., H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., J. MC GILLIS, Esq., GEORGE CHAFFEY, Esq., A. R. MCMASTER, Esq., A. M. SMITH, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.
FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.
MARINE INSURANCES—Taken out to the Lower Forts, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.
Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.

F. MCANNANY, Esq., JAS. SIDNEY CROCKER, Agent, Belleville. November 12, 1887. 89w6m-16536m

BELLEVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS

AND IRON FOUNDRY
WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Threshing Machines,
STRAW CUTTERS,
MILL WORK & MACHINERY,
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
Iron and Steel Ploughs,
Stoves, &c.

May 1. 10-11
American Invoices—Discounts.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,
QUEBEC, 6th March, 1883.

It is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that henceforth all notices to be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such notices to appear every Saturday in the Canada Gazette.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,
OTTAWA, June 8, 1887.

In accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 25 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,
331-1/2 Assistant Commissioner of Customs.
THE LARGEST CIRCULATED PAPER IN MONTREAL!

THE "DAILY NEWS,"
\$5 00 per Annum, in advance.
JOHN LOVELL,
Printer and Publisher.

Blank of every description for sale at The Intelligence Office.

CAUTION.

THE detection and exposure of the AMERICAN WATCH (WALTHAM) WATCH have given it such a wide and celebrity that unscrupulous dealers, who imitated its style and external trade marks, have been enabled to sell their cheap and worthless watches as genuine. It is hereby necessary to state that such watches are not only inferior in quality, but are also inferior in value. The several grades of the American Watch are guaranteed by special certificates. Home Watch Co. are guaranteed by special certificates. The purchase of the watch should be made from the genuine manufacturer.

The following are the trade marks on the several grades of our manufacture:

AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
APPLETON, TRACY & Co.,
WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
P. S. BARTLETT,
WM. ELLERY,
HOME WATCH CO.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the General Superintendent: 100 West 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN—The watches manufactured by you have been in use on the Railroad for several years by our engineers and conductors. We have found them to be reliable and accurate. I have given special attention in having your watches give us as much trouble as possible, and do not much longer repair than any other watches we have ever had in use on the road. As you are well known to these of English manufacture, of acknowledged good reputation, and as a class they are known to be correct, nor have they done so as good as yours.

In these statements I am sustained by my predecessor, Mr. Leary, whose experience extended over a series of years.
Respectfully,
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

American Watch Co., Waltham.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Locomotive Dept. Western Division, 100 West 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the great majority of locomotive engineers have found by experience that Waltham watches are the most satisfactory of any for their use. They run with the greatest accuracy, and are not subject to the rough running of an engine, and as I have never known one of your watches to stop, I have no doubt that you will find them to be the most reliable of any watches, and furnish them to all engineers and conductors. In my opinion it would greatly improve the regularity and safety of your service.

Yours very truly,
CHARLES WILSON,
Chief Engineer,
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
American Watch Co., Waltham.

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Empire.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
New York.
ROBERT WILKES,
Toronto & Montreal.
GENERAL AGENTS.
Nov. 2, 1887. 162-2m 60-2m

The Daily Intelligencer

WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon at the office of the Daily Intelligencer, and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of \$5 a year if paid in advance, \$6 otherwise. Mail subscribers \$5 a year. \$2 50 for 6 months; \$1 50 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of \$5 a year if paid in advance, \$6 otherwise. Mail subscribers \$5 a year. \$2 50 for 6 months; \$1 50 for 3 months.

Arrangements have been made with RAILROAD COMPANIES in Madoc, Bridgewater, Marston and other points, who will furnish us with early and reliable information respecting the Gold Regions, and of matters of general interest.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and in short, nothing pains nor expense will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Cards, not exceeding six lines, 6 months, \$ 5 00
Half Square, 6 months, 10 00
One Square, 6 months, 15 00
Two Squares, 6 months, 25 00
Four Squares, 6 months, 40 00
Notice of Birth, 25
Do of Marriages, 25
Do of Deaths, 25

Advertisements under all matter under heading, leading, or solid, 10 cents per line, measured by a scale of solid matter.

Advertisers contracting for any space not less than half a square can send in advance, or changing their advertisements every two weeks.

Transient advertisements, inserted at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each additional insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer
is published every Friday morning at 3 p.m. annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and 85c if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, 50 cents will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

Within the past year the circulation of the Intelligencer has rapidly increased, and the number now on our subscription books is over 1,400. All advertisements sent to the office of the Intelligencer throughout this and adjoining Counties, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER presents unassured advantages to advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Six lines and under, first insertion, 0 50
Each subsequent insertion, 0 25
Above six lines, first insertion, 1 00
Each subsequent insertion per line, 0 25
"Business Notices" are charged at 10c per line.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 10 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The Intelligencer Job Office
is supplied with Power Presses, Hand Presses, and possesses every facility for the rapid and exact execution of every description of plan and fancy printing, at prices as low as any other establishment in the country.

The Daily Intelligencer is published at the office of the Daily Intelligencer, 100 West 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Family Chronicle

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERTY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

Vol. 1.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15, 1868.

No. 245.

Montreal Business Directory.

de B. MACDONALD & Co.,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS.
Woolens, Linens, Cottons, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Hosiery, Trimmings, Embroideries, Lace, Shawls, Cloaks, &c., &c.
Hosiery, Trimmings, Embroideries, Lace, Shawls, Cloaks, &c., &c.
Hosiery, Trimmings, Embroideries, Lace, Shawls, Cloaks, &c., &c.

IVES & ALLEN,
Hardware Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

IRON PLATES
AND
CASTINGS FOR BREWERIES.

Any parties about putting up new bills for
MALT OR OATMEAL
will do well to correspond with the above.

BURROWS & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in
Brands, Wines, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c.
413 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

PEAVEY & MARCH,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,
Provisions.

And everything usually sold in a first class Grocery.
No. 341 Notre Dame Street, a few doors West St.
Francis Xavier Street, Montreal.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,

Manufacturers of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

M. HOGAN, Proprietor,
Great St. James Street, Montreal.

Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.,

Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ashes,
Lard, &c., &c.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.,

Wharf, Halifax.

PREMISES—Large, cool, dry and central,
with every facility for handling provisions to ad-
vantage.

ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and drafts
authorized against shipments to our care for
sale here or consigned to our friends in Great
Britain or the Lower Provinces, Scotland, &c.

W. A. LITTLE,

LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER,
378 St. Paul Street, corner of St. John St., Montreal.

MARSH, Paine, Clouston, & Co.,

Bill of Lading, Blank Cheques, Notes, Drafts,
Checks, &c., &c.

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,

Importers,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES, WINES,
LIQUORS, CIGARS,
&c., &c., &c.

35 Hospital St., MONTREAL.

OFFER for sale a COMPLETE and WELL
ASSORTED STOCK in the above lines,
at as LOW figures and

ON AS GOOD TERMS

as any house in the City, and solicit the
patronage of their old friends and the Trade
generally.

July 27, 1867. J. C. FRANCK & Co.,
74d.

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, - - - \$10,000,000.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THE principles on which this Company is
founded contain all the elements required to
develop the benefits of Life Insurance, and
afford every facility to intending assureds.

One of the advantages secured by those who
insure their lives with this Company is that
the outside expenditure for Management is
absolutely restricted by the Limit of Settlement
to **TEN per cent.** of the Net Life
Income. This most important restriction
shows that the interests of participating policy
holders are closely watched and carefully at-
tended to by the Company. Attention is
especially called to this point, as the proportion
of premiums expended for Management
Must Largely Influence Profits
and Dividends.

The next division of profits takes place in
1868, and all those who wish to participate in
the profits should insure at once.

Montreal Business Directory.

Frothingham & Workman,
IMPORTERS, Manufacturers, and Wholesale
Dealers in Iron, Steel, Tin and General Har-
ware.

Warehouse and Office 393 to 399, St. Paul St.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining Tools,
and have constantly on hand a large stock of
Powder, Patent Safety Fuse, Drill Steel, &c., &c.
May 1st.

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Consulting and Analytical Chemist,
399, LaSalle Street, Montreal.

H. GRANT,
Watch and Clock Maker,
303 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Every description of Jewelry manufactured
from Gold, Silver, or Platinum, under his own super-
vision.

A. BOOKER,

Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant,
Office and Sale Room, 515 St. James Street,
Montreal.

MAITLAND FISHER,

TEA and GENERAL BROKER.
Office at corner of St. Bernard and St. Nicholas
Streets, Montreal.

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,

WINE, SPIRIT
And Commission Merchants,
40 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Bernard Street,
MONTREAL.

J. V. MORGAN,

Commission Merchant.
Importer to order of all kinds of English and French
Goods.

JOSEPH KIRKPUR,

BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
and Dealer in all kinds of Brushes.

Place D'Armes Drug Store,

Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.
The assortment of Goods in this City is requested.
For variety and excellence cannot be surpassed.
E. M. MUIR,
Chemist and Druggist,
Place D'Armes, Montreal.

Established 1861.

JOHN F. McCAUGA,

Shipping and General Agent,
Office—Corner St. Francis Xavier and Hospital, and
St. Constant Street, Canal Wharf,
MONTREAL.

Personal attention given to the Sale of Pot
and Pearl Ashes and other Produce, and purchase of Mer-
chandise.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,

100 Queen Street, MONTREAL.

HAVE FOR SALE—

Household
Furniture,
Paints and Putty,
Fire Brick,
Fire Clay,
China, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of AMERICAN SOFA, CHAIR,
and BED SPRINGS.

THOS. HOBSON & Co.,

Produce Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL.

LIBERAL advances made on consignments to our
advice, or for shipment to our friends in Great Britain
and the Lower Part of the Continent.

A. ROBERTSON & Co.,

Manufacturers and Importers of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Hosiery, Shawls, Ribbons, Lace, Hoists,
Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.

Canadian Woolens, Flannels and Blankets, Laines, Cottons,
Fancy Dress, Dress Goods, &c., &c.

778 St. Paul Street & 230 Commissioners St.,
MONTREAL.

Important to Miners and

Mining Men.

JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse

for Wet Ground and SUBMARINE
uses, is now on hand, cheaper than any other,
and pronounced by Mining men much better
than any imported.

Testimonials received from men well
known in the mining and quarrying business
of Canada and the United States, from
Messrs. Morrill & Co., Bennett, Wiswell
Macfarland, Adams, Watson, Griffith, Weir,
and others.

All orders promptly attended to.
Address **JOHN'S & Co.,**
180-8th
Sherbrooke, Q.

TERRAPIN RESTAURANT

CONGER BROS.

FEELING thankful for the very liberal
patronage given them for the past year,
beg to remind their customers and the pub-
lic that having thoroughly

REFITTED THEIR STORE!
is now opening a well assorted stock of
FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES,
CURRENTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.
Special attention to their fine as-
sortment of
Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, &c.
R. D. CONGER. J. A. CONGER
Nov. 18th, 1867.

MONTREAL

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

UNDER Contract with the Government of Canada for
the conveyance of the

Canadian & United States Mails.

1867—SHIPMENT ARRANGEMENT—1867.

Passengers Booked to London and Liverpool.

Return Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.

This Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the un-
dermentioned vessels, all built in Canada, and
Douglas-Buque from St. John's.

CLAS. ATOR. CAPT. ATOR.
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Belleville Business Directory.

Macellan & Macellan,
SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvency
Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c., &c.
Office—Over Backus's Store, Front Street,
Belleville.

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner
Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville.
Hon. Jas. Ross. Jas. Bell. Jas. Holden.

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.
Office—Nelson's Hall, Front Street, Belle-
ville.

A. B. Douglas,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—Over Backus's Book Store, and oppo-
site "The Intelligencer" Office, Front Street.

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Soli-
citors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Convey-
ancers, &c., &c., Office—Ground floor next the
Express Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit Manu-
facturers and Dealers in Family Groceries,
No. 172, Front Street, Belleville. All or-
ders promptly attended to.

Geo. H. Haymes,
HATTER and FURRIER, Front Street, Belle-
ville. Highest prices paid for raw furs.

McLeod & Carr,
ENGINEERS, PROVISIONAL LAND SUR-
veyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent
Solicitors, 363 1/2 Front Street, Belleville.

Pitcheilly & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE Grocers, Wine
& Spirit Merchants, Commercial Build-
ings, Front Street, Belleville.

Law Partnership.
THE undersigned have this day entered into
co-partnership under the name of Jellett
& Blaisdell, Office—Corner Bridge and
Front Streets, Belleville.

Forrest & Lozo's
ROYAL Photograph Gallery, Lozo's New
Belleville, opposite the Anglo-American
Hotel, Front Street, Belleville.

T. Lockery,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds
Segars, Pipes and Tobacco, No. 175,
Front Street, Belleville. None but the best
quality of leaf used.

Ponton, Falkner & Denmark
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Front Street, Belleville.

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, Front Street,
Belleville. A large stock of Clocks,
Watches, Jewellery and Silver Ware always
on hand. Repairs done at short notice and on
reasonable terms.

John Wilson,
BAKER and Confectioner, wholesale and
Retail, at the old stand, Front Street,
Belleville, and his stock the best and cheap-
est in the country. All orders promptly at-
tended to.

J. W. Brown,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, Front St.,
Belleville, opposite Fanning's Hotel.
Garments made to measure and warranted to
fit.

Geo. Gibson,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and
Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. A select
assortment of shoes, gentlemen's and children's
boots and shoes constantly on hand and made
to order. All work warranted.

J. C. Vapor,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, opposite
Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville.
A large stock of Ready-made Clothing
always on hand. Garments made to measure
and warranted to fit.

To Gold Miners
YOU will find a variety of mining tools at
the subscriber's shop. Drills and sledges
made of the best refined cast steel. Solid
punches Bredes Iron Pick Axes and Pros-
pecting Holes, cast steel pointed. All warranted,
and cheaper than any other shop in Canada.
All orders to be sent to the Upper Bridge Street,
Belleville.

McKeown & Robertson,
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and
Retail dealers in Boots and Shoes, Front
Street, Belleville. Their stock is always large,
well assorted and of the best material, and
sold at extremely low prices for cash. They
are extensive manufacturers, and being prac-
tical workmen, they can guarantee satisfac-
tion in every article made, and all work
warranted. Remember the place, opposite
Bennett & Bain's Brewery, Front Street,
Belleville.

ALLSOP'S ALE,

Guinness' Stout,

Blood's Porter!!

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE AT
106m

BELL HEADS.

AND all other kinds of **JOHN FRITH'S**
A. & Co. with various other goods and
LITHOGRAPHIC Office, Front Street, Belleville.

The Skater.

The skater lightly laughs and glides,
Unknowing that beneath the ice
A stiffer corpse in silence lies.

As he glides up at his play,
His cold, blue, rigid fingers steal
Beneath the treadings of his heel;
It starts along and floats away.

He has not seen the horror pass;
His heart is chilled, the village hears
His distant laughter; he is gone
In fateful waits about the glass.

We are the skaters, we who slide
The surface of life's solemn pond,
And drive, with gladness in our blood,
A dervish dance from brim to brim.

Our feet are swift, our faces burn,
Our hopes aspire like soaring birds;
The world takes courage from our words,
And sees the golden time return.

But ever near us, silent, cold,
First those who banded from the bank
With eager hearts, like us, and sank,
Because their feet were overboard.

They sank through breathing holes of ice,
Through treacherous sheens of unbelief;
They knew not their despair and grief—
Their hearts and minds are turned to ice.

1868.

MAKE A GOOD START!

[From the Trade Review.]

We are now on the threshold of another
year. Eighteen hundred and sixty-seven
is gone; eighteen hundred and sixty-eight
has begun. The season is one suitable for
reflection. The faithful Minister improves
the occasion by pointing out past follies,
and urging better resolves in future, and
what is well timed in morals cannot be
much out of place with regard to business.

We propose, therefore, to improve the
occasion from a commercial standpoint,
and throw out some hints which, it is to be
hoped, may make the "New Year" more
successful to many business men than past
ones have been.

So far as Canada is concerned, the old
year—1867—has been a prosperous year.
We have enjoyed some better ones, but
many worse ones. To use the mercantile
term with regard to credits, the year has
been fair—fair, it is, we have had fair crops,
fair business and fair prosperity. There
have been, however, the usual "ups and
downs" in business—particular houses and
individuals have failed. In some of these
cases, no human foresight would have been
sufficient to prevent disaster, but in the
majority of cases, failure has been the result
of folly or carelessness, or both combined.

Such failures afford a warning lesson to all
those engaged in commercial pursuits, and
induce us to say to any who may have
found their liabilities in 1867 rather heavy
to be born, "Make a good start at the be-
ginning of the New Year." How shall
we do this? The reader may imagine. The
particulars of the mismanagement of each business
can only be known to the heads thereof,
and if they are qualified for their positions
they will know better than any others what
measures are necessary to place their busi-
ness in a healthy position.

But, as a general rule, we may say that
the principal cause of failure is the want of
general suggestions, but these will apply in
the majority of cases where languishing or
declining businesses exist.

Well, then, the unsuccessful trader may
"make a good start" in 1868 by avoiding
past follies and adopting wiser maxims.
These follies and maxims may be various,
and it would require more space than is at
our command to touch upon them all. The
principal ones, however, may be summed
up in a few heads, and we would cite—

First: Don't live above your income!
This is a common, and generally, a fatal
fault. Canada has not suffered so much
from this as the United States, but the evil
largely exists. The man is not honest,
he cannot strictly, who spends more he has
not earned. No person can justly live
above his income. Human happiness has
been described by a witty writer somewhat
in this fashion: 200 income, £40 18s. 11d.
expenditure—results: happiness; £49 19s.
11d. income, £50 expenditure—result:
misery. We think this writer somewhat of
a philosopher as well as a wit, and every
common-sense man who reads that extract
will be a man's income, he should live
within it.

**Second: Don't purchase more stock than
you are able to pay for!** In other words—
avoid over-speculation.

A few Canadian traders came to grief in
this way; many more burdened themselves
so much with unsaleable stocks that their
legitimate profits were eaten up. Large
purchases than the market could absorb
often bring the trader, always reduce
profits. Better go slower and surer.

**Third: Don't allow your expenses to
swallow up your profits!** The writer has
known instances of large (and what might
have been) lucrative business, ruined by
lavish and unnecessary expenditure. Fancy
shops, unnecessary clerks, book keepers and
porters, these are the rocks against which
handsome profits are sometimes wrecked.
Only by the careful establishment in bankrup-
cy. A prudent, careful, manager, would,
in such cases, retire with a competency in
a few years. Very frequently the heads of

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

Commercial Bills, 70
Selling at, 71
Bank of Upper Canada Bills, 62
Silver, buying at, 4 to 4 1/2
Selling at, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4
Gold opened at 140 1/2; closed at 141 1/4.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, Feb. 15, 1898.
Wheat—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Barley—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Rye—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Oats—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Corn—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Hops—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Flour—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Sugar—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Coffee—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Tea—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Spices—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Fruit—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Vegetables—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Meat—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Dairy—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Poultry—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Fish—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Lard—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Tallow—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Candles—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Soap—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Paper—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Clothing—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Furniture—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Hardware—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Tools—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Books—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Stationery—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Toys—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Games—\$1.00 to \$1.05
Miscellaneous—\$1.00 to \$1.05

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.
From Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.
MONTREAL, Feb. 15, 1897.

Flour—Superior Extra, \$3.00 @ 8 3/4
Extra, 7.90 @ 8 00
Fancy, 7.80 @ 7 1/2
Welland Canal Superior, 7.45 @ 7 00
Super No. 1 Canada Wheat, 7.45 @ 7 00
No. 1 Western Wheat, 7.45 @ 7 00
Bag Flour, 7.10 @ 7 25
Wheat—Canada No. 1, 3.00 @ 3 75
Spring, 1.70 @ 0 00
Western, 0.60 @ 0 00
Oats—Per 32 lbs, 0.40 @ 0 41
Barley—Per 48 lbs, 0.95 @ 1 00
Butter—Dairy, 0.15 @ 0 19
Store packed, 0.14 @ 0 18
Lard—Pots, 5.30 @ 5 35
Coke, 5.75 @ 5 80
Prime Meat, 14.00 @ 00 00
Prime, 15.00 @ 00 00
Dressed Hogs, 18.00 @ 00 00
Pork, 0.87 @ 0 88
Rye Flour, 0.87 @ 0 88
Flour—small arrivals; market generally unchanged. Grain—no arrivals; rates nominally unchanged. Provisions—Pork quiet but steady. Hogs slow sales, rates unchanged. Butter in good demand, rates well sustained. All rates unchanged.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET

New York, February 15.
Cotton—Ginner at 20 1/2 to 20 3/4
Floor, 5 to 10 cents better; receipts 5,000 barrels; sales 10,000 bbls at \$6.60 to \$6.85 for superior state and western; \$6.60 to \$6.80 for common to choice extra state; \$6.70 to \$6.90 for common to choice extra western.
Rye—Active and firm; receipts 250 bushels; sales 6,000 bushels.
Corn—Open market and closed quiet; receipts 75,000 bushels; sales 4,000 bushels at \$1.25 to \$1.29 new for mixed western.
Barley—Active and firm.
Oats—Quiet; receipts 1,500 bushels; sales 2,000 bushels at 94 1/2 for western in store; 95 1/2 for do. afloat.
Wheat—Active and quiet at 92 1/2 to 94 1/2 for old state; \$91.50 to \$92.00 for new.
Lard—Quiet at 14 1/2 to 14 3/4; \$7.00 to \$7.10 at 14 1/2 to 15.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Feb. 15.
Stocks active but stronger after call.
Sterling Exchange 100% to 100 1/2.
Gold 140 1/2.
Gold closed 140 1/2.

Imports and Exports.

PER GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
February 15, 1895.
IMPORTS.—3 cars merchandise.
EXPORTS.—2 car merchandise.

MARRIED.

By Rev. Jas. Preston, Feb. 4th, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Belleville, Mr. Spencer Powell to Miss Sarah K. Bryant, both of Yorkville.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Is the only vegetable Remedy, in liquid form, that will cure at once all Rheumatic Aches, Pains, Rheumatism, Gout, Toothache, Headache, Spasms, Diphtheria, Influenza, Kidney and Bladder troubles. One application will in a few minutes afford immediate relief.
"Rheumatism, Diphtheria, C. H. Montreal, C. E."
Dr. RADWAY: I certify that your Ready Relief has cured over one hundred of our sick from Chills, Vomiting, Headaches, Internal Pains, &c., &c.
One of our Sisters had the Rheumatism in her head for a great many years. Having taken a few spoonfuls of Relief in water, and rubbing her head twice with the same medicine, she was perfectly cured, and never felt it again. Always use it for Diphtheria and for Colds, and always with success. It is a powerful and useful Remedy for Rheumatism, Diphtheria, &c. It is a good effect in Rheumatism or Wind Colic. I use it for fever, and it produces a marvellous effect. In diphtheria, it procures relief altogether remarkable to our friends.
Sufferers from Coughs, Influenza, Diphtheria, Hoarseness, sore Throat, Croup, Fever and Ague, Mercantile Pains, Rheumatism, &c., &c. Take four or five of RADWAY'S PILLS, and also take a teaspoonful of the Ready Relief on glass of water, or sweetened with sugar or honey, twice a day, and you will be cured. It is a good effect in Rheumatism or Wind Colic. I use it for fever, and it produces a marvellous effect. In diphtheria, it procures relief altogether remarkable to our friends.
See Dr. RADWAY'S Almanac for 1898. R. R. R. sold by all druggists.

MEMBER, J. N. HARRIS & CO.

Have been a long time in the Long Island pretty well known in our city and country, and have sold out all the four dozen bottles sent me in March last. And that person who has the pleasure of seeing the bottles for more, as it gives them satisfaction, and I recommend it in preference to any other medicine for Coughs and Colds. Please send me six dozen bottles as soon as possible.
THOMAS J. FLETCHER, Druggist.
P. S.—I sell more than all other remedies together, and it gives general satisfaction. Sold by all Family Medicine Dealers.
J. N. Harris & Co., Agents for the Dominion of Canada.
217-3

Ticket Office for Great Western Railway.

217-3 Ticket Office for Great Western Railway, opposite the Market, issued to Milwaukee, Chicago, New Orleans, Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, Fort Riley, Kansas, Claymont, Kentucky, Denver Colorado, and all points West. Fare received either in Greenbacks or current law. 217-3

R. P. DAY, AGENT.

CHRIST CHURCH.

NEAR UPPER BRIDGE.

REV. SEPTIMIUS JONES, B.A., INCUMBENT.
SUNDAY SERVICES 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.
Holy Communion Third Sunday in every month. This church is wholly supported by the offertory collections. SEATS FREE.
November 28th, 1897. 41-ly

PRECEPTORY No. 153.

Royal Black Knights of Ireland.

THE regular monthly meeting of Preceptory No. 153, Royal Black Knights of Ireland, for the selection of officers for the current year, will be held in the ORANGE HALL, Belleville, on

Monday Evening, Feb. 17, 1898.
All Knights interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
W. H. SCHOLES, R.
Belleville, Feb. 17, 1898. 52-1w

LECTURE

BY THE

REV. JOSEPH WILD, M.A.,

IN NELSON'S HALL,

FRIDAY Evening, Feb. 21st.

SUBJECT:

"THE VOICE."

Chair taken by JAMES BROWN, Esq., M.P., at half-past seven.
Admission 12d. cents.
Proceeds given to the M. E. ORGAN FUND. The public are cordially invited.
P.S.—This Lecture will show how to come in possession of and keep a good voice. With hints how to speak in public, and how to sing, and other interesting points.
PEN ORDER OF COM.
Belleville, Feb. 14th, 1898. 24-4t

ONTARIO HALL.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Monday Evening, Feb. 17th.

THE CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S

MINSTRELS,

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL TRAVELLING COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

THE OLD FAVORITES,

Tom Gaylord,

and Johnny Howard.

Engagement extraordinary of the renowned Gypsies, Comedians and Entertainers.

MR. FRANK DONALDSON.

Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cts.

Doors open 7 1/2; Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

TOM GAYLORD, JOE GAYLORD, Agent.

ONTARIO HALL.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE

TOWNSEND FAMILY,

and crowded houses everywhere.

Fashionable Entertainment for Three Nights.

Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday

February the 18th, 19th, and 20th.

JOHN TOWNSEND,

THE Popular English, American, and Canadian

Comedian, in his great character of

O'HELLO!

Miss Florence Townsend,

In her celebrated character of "DESDEMONA," supported by the whole company.

On TUESDAY Evening, 18th February, will be presented Shakespeare's Great Tragedy of "O'HELLO" or the "MOOR OF VENICE," with entirely new and appropriate dresses.

O'HELLO..... John Townsend

IAGO..... Mr. Burnet Townsend

CASSIO..... Mr. Harry Townsend

MONTANO (first appearance). Mr. W. J. Speck

DESEMONA..... Miss Florence Townsend

EMELIA..... Miss Constance Townsend

Supported by the whole company.

To conclude with Charles Mathews' glorious Comedy, entitled

"LITTLE TODDLERKINS,"

OR, "MARRIED DAUGHTER AND ALL."

BROWN..... Mr. Harry Townsend

AMANTHIS..... Mr. A. J. Bell

AUCTION.

TRADE SALE

SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TEAS, TOBACCOES, FRUITS, WINES AND LIQUORS, &c., &c., &c.

A large and General Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES

will be offered to the Trade by AUCTION,

at the Store of

Messrs. Pitceathly & Kelso,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, ON

THURSDAY, 20th INSTANT.

And to close a consignment—

Barrels No. 1 Round Herring.

Extra No. 3 Split do.

Choice Labrador do.

Barrels Dry Codfish.

SALE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M.

M. NULTY, Auctioneer.

Belleville, 12th Feb., 1898. 52-1,243-1d

NOW READY,

THE

Queen's New Book,

Journal in the Highlands.

PRICE, \$1.25.

E. HARRISON.

Belleville, Feb. 1, 1898. 523-1f

Great Bargains at

Wilson & Robertson's

THE following lines are now offered to the public

30 ps. all Wool Tweeds, 5s. for 3s. 9d. per yd.

25 " " 5s. 6d. for 4s. 6d.

40 " " 5s. 9d. for 3s.

A large Assortment of Wool Shawls

A few ps. ALL WOOL Carpets,

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.

In order to reduce our Stock, we offer these goods very much cheaper than they will be found elsewhere.

WILSON & ROBERTSON

The X-Mas No. of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

IS NOW READY.

ALSO, BOUND NUMBERS OF

British Workman,

Band of Hope Review,

Children's Friend,

Infant's Magazine,

Good Words,

Sunday Magazine,

LEISURE HOUR, SUNDAY

AT HOME, &c., &c.,

AT

J. C. OVERELL'S,

OPPOSITE THE INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

January 4, 1898. 200

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT OF

FLANNELS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

&c., &c.,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT

J. MUIR & CO'S.

Limes and Glycerine.

The best Hair Dresser before the public.

Limes and Glycerine.

The best preparation known for Dandruff.

Limes and Glycerine.

Always all irritation of the Scalp.

Limes and Glycerine.

All who have used it pronounce it superior to any preparation for the Hair.

Limes and Glycerine.

Is to be found on almost every toilet table.

Limes and Glycerine.

Far superior to pure Glycerine for chapped hands, &c.

Prepared only at

APOTHECARIES HALL,

141y Front St., Belleville.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

Ladies Work Boxes.

" Writing Desks.

" Dressing Cases.

Photograph Albums.

Fancy Wool Goods.

Ladies Bonnets.

A fine assortment of

Dress Goods!

and the

Latest Styles in Cloth

FOR LADIES JACKETS.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

Dec. 19, 1897. 1D-ly

GRAHAM FLOUR,

OATMEAL, SPLIT PEAS,

BEANS, &c.

—ALSO—

WHITEFISH AND HERRINGS

IN BARRELS & HALF BARRELS.

At the "Corner Store,"

Front and Bridge Streets.

A. FLETCHER & Co.

January 15, 1898. 7-1y, w49-2t

HOOP SKIRTS,

LATEST STYLES.

G. C. Holton & Co.

WOULD respectfully solicit an inspection of their new stock of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,

Which will be found complete in the following specialties:

FANCY DRESS GOODS

FRENCH MERINOS—2s. 6d. and upwards

FRENCH LAMAS & THIBETS.

FRENCH DELAINES.

SCOTCH TWEEDS.

" ALL WOOL HOSIERY.

" FLANNELS.

BLANKETS, SHAWLS, &c., &c. and upwards

DUNDAS COTTONS AND BAGS.

AMERICAN YARN.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.

Belleville, October, 1897. 1D-2a

HUFFMAN HOUSE,

MADOC, ONTARIO.

HUFFMAN & SON, Proprietors,

(LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.)

Every attention paid to travellers. House and furniture entirely new. 145-11 2017

NEW BOOKS

AT

F. VAN NORMAN'S.

Queen Victoria's Journal, "Our Life in the Highlands."

Wood's Natural History—2,500 illustrations. 3 vols., Royal 8vo. \$14 00

Chambers' Cyclopaedia, new complete, 10 vols., per vol. 2 50

Chambers' Cyclopaedia of English Literature, 2 vols. 2 50

Family Cyclopaedia. 75

Our Constitution. 1 00

Romance of Charity. 1 00

The Land and the Book. 1 00

Frederick Scott. 5 00

Knight's Half-hours with English History. 3 50

North-west Passage by Land, by Viscount Milnes and Chesley. 1 25

Barnes' Notes, complete. 1 00

D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, cloth and morocco. 5 00

Kitt's Bible History of the Holy Land, Wooler's Scientific Works.

ALL THE POETS, &c., &c.,

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERILITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL

No. 246

The Speed of Railroads.

Dr. Lardner adopts some ingenious arguments, or rather illustrations, to render familiar the extraordinary velocity with which the Western Express to Exeter, travels at the rate of forty-three miles an hour, including stoppages, or fifty-one miles an hour without stoppages. To attain this rate, a speed of sixty miles an hour is adopted midway between some of the stations; on certain experimental trials, a speed of seventy miles an hour has been reached; seventy miles an hour is an hour is about equivalent to thirty-five yards per second, or thirty-five yards between the eyes of a passenger travelling at this rate will pass by his eye in the thirty-fifth part of a second; and if thirty-five stakes were erected at the side of the road, and he would not be distinguishable one from another; if painted red, they would appear collectively as a continuous flash of red colour. If two trains with this speed pass each other, the velocity would be seventy yards per second; and if one of the trains were seventy yards long it would pass by in a single second. Suppose the locomotive which draws such a train, having driving wheels seven feet in diameter, the wheels will revolve five times in a second; the piston moves along the cylinder ten times in a second; the valve moves up and down seven times in a second; the steam escapes ten times in a second; the engine can be heard to "cough" when moving on, the cough being occasioned by the abrupt emission of steam up the chimney; just twenty coughs per second cannot be separated by the ear, their individuality becoming lost. Such a locomotive speed is equal to nearly one fourth that of a cannon ball; and the momentum of the whole train, moving at such a speed, would be nearly equivalent to the aggregate force of a number of cannon balls, equal to one-fourth the weight of the train. That a "vanish" should follow a collision is no subject for marvel, if a train moving at such a speed—of anything like such a speed—should meet with any obstacle in its progress.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLVILLE STATION.	
Morning Express going West.	7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going East.	8.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going East.	10.35 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West.	6.30 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East.	12.08 P. M.
Mixed Train going East.	11.10 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East.	9.30 P. M.
Montreal Time.	

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVEILLE, MONDAY, FEB. 17.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.—The Provincial Notes in circulation on the 5th of February were: Payable at Montreal, \$3,367,983; payable at Toronto, \$379,700. Specie held at Montreal, \$450,000; specie held at Toronto, \$450,000. Debentures held by Receiver-General, \$5,000,000.

DISASTERS ON NOVA SCOTIA.—A telegram from Halifax, dated Feb. 13th, signed "E. J. Jones," and published in the *Toronto Leader* of the 15th says: "The report that no further relief was wanted arises from a misapprehension, a telegram sent to Toronto being misinterpreted. The distress has by no means been exaggerated."

INQUEST.—On the 12th inst. an inquest was held by Coroner Jonas Canfield, Jr., on the body of a female child, which was found in a privy in Canfield, and found the child was still-born. Dr. Burdett held a post mortem examination. It was not known who the mother was. Verdict: "Fœtus dead."

TRADE SALE.—The attention of the trade is called to the announcement of the annual sale at the stores of Messrs. Pritchett & Kelso, which takes place on Thursday, the 20th inst. Merchants have found it greatly to their advantage to attend these sales, as they can replenish their stocks, and for that matter, furnish new ones, on as good terms as they could by going to Montreal, without the trouble and expense of a visit to the metropolis. The stock of Messrs. Pritchett & Kelso embraces all that the trade requires, and those who want to fill up for the spring trade will find it profitable to attend the sale on Thursday.

THE WINTER.—The Indians were not far astray when last fall they promised us a long and severe winter, one of the real old-fashioned kind. We have already had nearly three months of it without even a January thaw, and from present appearances, it is likely to continue fully two months longer. Up to the last few days the roads have been in capital condition, but the recent storms having been accompanied with heavy winds, most of the concession lines are completely blocked up, in some cases rendered altogether impassable, while the main roads are drifted worse than we have known them in former years. Snow is fully three feet deep in the woods.

ORDER OF BRITISH TEMPLARS.—At the County Lodge of the County of Northumberland, held a short time since, the following resolution was passed: "Resolved,—That this County Lodge continue to assist with undiminished interest the progress of the Temperance cause as being most intimately interwoven with the present and future welfare of mankind, and

bettering our order to be pre-eminently calculated, if spread through the country and properly worked, to assist in drying up the great fountain of intemperance and all its accompanying evils in our beloved land; therefore we hereby commit British Templarism to all Ministers of the Gospel, to those in public official authority over us, and to all our fellow citizens generally, and sincerely trust that they will give their attention and support; and we would further ask of Ministers that they would, at least once in a year, deliver a temperance sermon; that, in propounding the sacred doctrine of the benefits that flow from total abstinence, and pointing out the different congregations the fearful effect of the use of intoxicating drinks; and that the County Secretary be requested to send a copy of this resolution to each of the Ministers in this jurisdiction, and to such others as he may deem advisable."

MINISTERS.—Messrs. Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels perform in Ontario Hall to-night, the 17th instant. The *Toronto Daily Telegraph* in speaking of their performances, says: "The performers are a departure from the ordinary, and in some instances a great improvement. The singing is, on the whole, good, the jokes pretty fair, while the instrumental music is excellent. The comic acts in the second part were most amusing: Kelly and Holly are, without exception, the first dancers who have ever appeared here. Gaylord's banjo solo was one of the best things of the evening, while the flute solo by Withers was heartily deserving of the encore received. Harry Kelly, in the new song and dance, 'Happy as a Sunflower,' did excellently. 'Jap-on-ski' is something new in minstrelsy. On the conclusion of the entertainment \$50 were distributed in prizes. This is a bona fide distribution that takes place each evening." See advertisement.

Fenian Rumors.

A report from St. Albans says a large Fenian meeting was held there on Tuesday last, at which addresses were made by the Fenian Secretary of War and other notables. The Secretary announced that they intended to invade Canada again, and that the Brotherhood had now arms to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars deposited along the frontier, from Buffalo to St. Albans. The meeting was presided over by an American, and the movement appeared to have the hearty sympathy of the people of the town and vicinity. At the close, ten or twelve persons joined the circle, and a considerable sum was collected from Yankee ladies present. In connection with this, it is rumored in Montreal that the volunteer corps will be called out as a precautionary measure in the spring. As another precaution, it is said that a gunboat is to be got ready and stationed at Prescott as soon as the ice breaks.

New Brunswick Legislature.

On the 14th the New Brunswick Legislature met, and appointed Mr. Botsford Speaker. The Contingent Committee has commenced the work of retrenchment by reporting in favor of restricting the franking privilege to the correspondence of members; stationery allowance to be reduced; use of coaches for members to be abolished; and no official reporting of the debates to be authorized, the newspaper reports being deemed sufficient. Our readers may not be aware that in New Brunswick carriages were constantly kept for the use of members during the sessions of Parliament at the expense of the country, and that the reporting of the debates was paid for by the Government. The report of the Committee in these particulars is in the right direction. Mr. Kerr, the member for Northumberland, moved that the members be reduced from 41 to 30, and the executive from 9 to 5. This principle might with propriety be carried to other Legislatures.

The Gold Fields of Nova Scotia.

We have just received, through the kindness of Mr. Michel, a small volume of 170 pages, entitled "A Practical Guide to the Gold Fields of Nova Scotia," by Mr. A. HEATHERINGTON, of Halifax, printed and published by Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal. We have examined its pages with a good deal of interest, and cannot do better than give the following review of the work by the Montreal *News*: Those interested in the gold fields of the Dominion, will find in this book a carefully prepared sketch of the history of gold mining in Nova Scotia, together with precise and valuable statistical tables, showing the production of the mines, and their richness as compared with those of California and Australia. Mr. Heatherington, who publishes his book under official patronage, has shown great care and industry in collecting from the records of the Province, and from other sources, the data upon which his tables are based. From these we learn, among other facts, that from the beginning of 1862, to the end of September, 1867, the crown received a royalty on about 10,000 the weight of gold, valued at about \$240,000. As compared with the quartz mining of other countries, we find that for 1865 the mean return for Nova Scotia was \$747, against only \$507 for Australia. The average yield of gold to the ton of quartz in Australia is eleven pennyweight; for California, \$1,000; and for Nova Scotia, twenty pennyweight, or one ounce; the

average of 60,888 tons, giving a little more than this quantity, according to the official returns of Nova Scotia. What it is considered in connection with these figures that the wages of the miner here are considerably less than in the States or California, the great advantages of the Nova Scotia mines are still more apparent; and it may be said that this is the Province, already famous for its rich mines of coal, is here found to be classed among the most favored gold-bearing countries of the world.

The author takes no pains to tell us that the regions actually "proclaimed" as gold districts constitute but a small portion of the gold-bearing area of the Province, and recommends exploration in various other districts where the precious metal has been found, but which has been neglected for want of capital or of modes of communication. The geological character of the region, and the general arrangement of the deposits already explored, lead us to suppose that the explored regions conceal other deposits which may yet make the fortune of skilled gold-seekers. Failures and disappointments are, of course, to be expected, but there is reason to believe that their cause is to be sought for in the preparatory labors which should always precede the working of a mine, the want of experience and of scientific skill in mining, and the too common error of overlooking results resulting from such errors. Many of the mines which are said to have been abandoned as unprofitable, will one day be reworked for profit. The experience acquired within the last few years in Nova Scotia, shows that the precious metal is irregularly distributed throughout the entire province, and that the hand that their richness is not limited in depth, a point of great importance with reference to the future of the region. We have seen reports of quartz, rich in visible gold, taken from depths of 105, 156, and 215 feet, in the districts of Mount Uniacke, Norfrow, and Sherbrooke, and at Waverly it is known that the vein has yielded from the surface down to a depth of 190 feet, an average of twenty-five pennyweights of gold to the ton of quartz. Nor does there appear any reason for supposing that these veins may not be found productive to the greatest depths. In closing, we can conscientiously recommend the volume of Mr. Heatherington's as containing satisfactory and trustworthy information about the gold region of Nova Scotia, and as being really what it claims to be, a *Practical Guide* to the tourist, the explorer, the prospector, or to capitalists whose attention may be directed to that highly auriferous region.

Editorial Summary.

—The Dominion stock is all taken up.
—The discount on United States invoices this week is 28 per cent.
—An excessive mortality prevails among the Indians of Alaska.
—The N. Y. *Herald* calls the Alabama claims a mortgage on the Dominion of Canada.
—A woman named Mary Reardon was found frozen to death in London.
—Nova Scotia gold miners averaged \$1,669 last year.
—Texas has had two thousand murders since the war.
—Nebraska settlements build their houses in five hours.
—Rumors obtain that small pox is prevalent near Ottawa.
—A Cincinnati lady has seven husbands living. Her address is the city jail.
—It is proposed to uniform the letter-carriers of New York in dark blue, with cap and red facings.
—The latest abolition doctrine—the abolition of the United States Supreme Court.—N. Y. *Leader*.
—An athlete in Chatsanooga has carried two barrels of flour, one under each arm, upwards of 300 feet.
—The immense bazaar is to be held in the royal palace at Berlin to relieve the distressed people of the eastern provinces.
—Mr. Samuel Lover, the Irish song writer, will soon publish a complete edition of his poetical works.
—Col. Edmund Cooper, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will resign his position in a few days.
—The silver exploration movement is going on successfully at London, about \$60,000 having been secured by the Committee's shipment.
—A scientific writer asserts that champagne is really made from potatoes. Think of it! drink of it then, if you can!
—Weston's pedestrian feats are explained by a statement that he was once collector for a newspaper office.
—A farmer named Bell, residing in the township of Glanford, while feeding his sheep on Wednesday afternoon, fell down and expired.
—Within ten years more than fifty lion cubs have been born in the zoological gardens at Dublin. One of the lionesses has just given birth to a cub.
—The telegraph lines were worked on Saturday morning from San Francisco to Heart's Content, Ireland, and a message was sent from London to California in two minutes.
—French chemists have reported to have discovered a way of increasing the lighting power of gas sixty fold, by putting in the flame a small cylinder of magnesia.
—The ten dollars per diem, proposed as the salary of New York legislators, is called a very modest price for the wear and tear of conscience inseparable from that position.
—Salt is looking up since the daylirmen at Ingersoll decided that Godrich salt is as good as Liverpool or any other for using in the making of cheese.
—A Cincinnati paper reports a discovery that dusting a patient frequently with lycoperidum will not only allay the irritation in small pox, but will prevent pitting.
—The trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada have struck a balance sheet, from which it appears that since the late assignment the liabilities of the concern have been reduced \$668,000 and the assets \$677,000.

—The Prototypes sensibly argues that not a cent should be expended upon the Intercolonial Railway while Nova Scotia opposes it.
—The *Ottawa Times* is now published by the Ottawa Times Steam Printing and Publishing Company. James Cotton, Manager; Director, and Alexander Robertson, Editor.

—A man named Eddy, who resides on the east side of London, cut his throat with a razor on Saturday night. He leaves a wife and four children.

—Dickens, it is reported, has sent \$1,000 to Mrs. Clemm, mother-in-law of Edgar A. Poe, who is an inmate of a charitable institution in Baltimore, and has been for years in extremely indigent circumstances.

—A Canadian farmer who left Stamford to amuse a fortnight, has returned poorer than he left, save in experience. He publishes a letter in the *Journal des Canons* to dissuade others.

—The *Spirit of the Age*—organ of the Licensed Victuallers—says that three-fourths of the signatures on the petitions against that association are the names of women and children. How does the *Spirit of the Age* know?

—The Chicago *Tribune* thinks the cause of hard times is that too many young men repudiate farming and take to manufacturing and trading, so that we have not enough to eat and have twice as many clothes as we can wear.

—A gentleman who wanted to make a speech to a school board, thought, would avoid the colloquial style, and this is what happened: "Now, boys, what does a man want when he goes fishing? A shrill voice went direct to the point with, 'Wants a bite.'"

—'Evening, referring to the tactfulness that characterizes some of the members of the Quebec Legislature, says: "Happily there are some members of wisdom and discretion, who show a practical appreciation of the Oriental maxim, 'Speech is silver; silence is golden.'"

—A fellow being brought to the bar, some time ago, to answer for a misdemeanor, told the prosecutor that he could convict him of being both a thief and a murderer. Upon being required to prove his assertions, "Why," said he, "you say I killed a man, you stole a monkey, and you stole his contentment."

—A general stampede of prisoners confined in the county jail at Chatham, occurred on Sunday night, some of the number having secured the turnkey, and after beating him in a shocking manner and picking his pockets, tied and gagged him. A number of the fugitives were captured, but five of the most desperate made good their escape.

—The body of a woman who died from intemperance, was lying left above ground in a cemetery at London for sixteen days, when the fact becoming known to some humane gentlemen, they caused an interment to be made. The relatives of the deceased, residing in the city, had not sufficient respect left to bear the expense of grave digging.

—We learn from the Montreal *Gazette* that application will be made at the next session of Parliament to incorporate a company to be called "The Montreal Rolling Mills Company." The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be \$200,000 in 200 shares of \$1,000 each. The amount subscribed is \$150,000, and \$10,000 is to be paid before the charter is granted. The promoters of the undertaking are: Messrs. Hugh Allan, Edw. M. Hopkins, Chas. John Brydges, George Stephen, Thomas Reynolds, Gordon McKenzie and Thos. Moorhead.

—Fifty-two is a very remarkable number. Did the reader ever notice it? The five books of Moses were written five hundred and fifty-two years before the present mode of computing time. The building of Rome was commenced seven hundred and fifty-two years before the same event. Julius Caesar made his first inroad into Great Britain fifty-two years B. C., and the King of Britain was carried in chains to Rome. A. D. fifty-two. Constantine was taken by the Turks in fourteen hundred and fifty-two, and the style was introduced into England by seven hundred and fifty-two. The highest Egyptian pyramid is four hundred and fifty-two feet in height.

Forty or fifty ladies of Burrillville, R. I., the other night had a sleigh ride in the woods, and were accompanied by the person who was to be the driver. They were all dressed in the latest style, and were very much pleased with the result.

Sliding down hill is getting to be very popular in New London, Conn. About twenty men with teams were employed in putting one of the main streets in sliding order last Friday, and on Friday night old and young improved the sliding ground till the moon went down.

The American horse-car is leading great acceptance in the Old World. But in Paris, the first city that has adopted them extensively, the cars run by a flat wheel, without a flange, upon a flat rail, without a groove; the vehicle being kept in its place by a central flat wheel, running in a grooved central rail.

The London *Free Press* says:—One Sarah Clements came to her death in London, recently, in consequence of having eaten of a goose on Christmas Day. About the person, who was attacked by symptoms of poisoning, and many nearly found that the goose was too much for them. A chemical analysis of the goose failed to elicit any vegetable or mineral poison, but it was well known that the fat of geese does contain poison, occasionally, in the shape of an acid peculiar to it, which is irritant in its character. The close packing of geese in carriages, and the fact that the fat of geese has a great tendency to develop injuriously to the eater. It is a common trick with fishermen, when they have salmon getting stale in their shops, to dip it in "Condé's fluid," which takes away the bad smell, but leaves the fish dangerous to eat. At the investigation that took place on the death of Dr. Lancaster instanced a case of this kind.

Benjamin Brodie, a physician, has been cured of a disease, which he had contracted by the eating of Canadian grouse, from a similar cause.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—There is a report that the Earl of Derby, who has been very ill, died last night. St. G. Stiles died last night.

FROMONT, Feb. 15.—Compagnie passed at dinner 1 Admiral Farragut yesterday, show that the Italian Government has the highest esteem for the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 15, evening.—It now appears that the reports which were printed in the morning journals, and which have been in circulation all day, to the effect that the Earl of Derby and Judge Shaw were dead, are without any foundation, though both gentlemen have been dangerously ill. It is announced to-night that they are much better, and their speedy recovery is confidently looked for.

Latvian advices do not confirm the Abyssinian intelligence sent to the United States last evening. Despatches received to-day state that no such movement of the Egyptian auxiliary corps as alleged had occurred.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here to-day. Beyond the usual skinfishing, there had been no fighting between the hostile armies on the Paraná. The cholera was still raging with unabated fury in Buenos Ayres. There was also much sickness in the camps of both armies. The revolt which had broken out in Santa Fe, one of the Provinces of the Argentine Republic, had been successful, the ruling Government having been overthrown. The Spanish Government hopes for a general peace from the internal dissensions now prevailing in Peru and Chili.

Second Despatch.

LONDON, February 16.—It is generally believed that Lord Stanley will soon succeed Earl Derby at the head of the Ministry.

PARIS, February 16.—The semi-official journals of this city deny that there will be any immediate change in the Ministry and contradict the reports that the government contemplates important alterations in the constitution of the Empire.

ANTWERP, February 16, eve.—A fire occurred here to-day, which at first threatened to be very destructive. It broke out in a fleet of vessels laden with petroleum, and near some large ware-houses stored with that article. The flames were confined to two or three lighters on board, of which about three hundred barrels of petroleum were destroyed.

LIVERPOOL, February 17, 11.15 a.m.—Ronde 7 1/4 to 7 1/2; Consols 92 1/2; Erie 49 1/2; 10 3/8 1/4.

LONDON, February 17, 1.20 p.m.—10 3/8 1/4; Erie 49 1/2; A & G W 26.

LIVERPOOL, February 17, 11.15 a.m.—Cotton active, excited and higher; Upstairs 40 on spot and 85 1/2 at arrive; Orleans 9 1/2. Breadstuffs firm; Corn easier.

LIVERPOOL, February 17, 1.20 p.m.—Cotton firm. Wheat firm.

American Despatches.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 16.—A fire at Natick last evening destroyed property to the amount of \$50,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—In consideration of the attempt of the English Government to unite British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada, resolutions were to-day introduced in the Legislature, stating that it is of the utmost importance to the Pacific States and the whole American Union, that British Columbia be annexed to the United States. That our Senators and representatives be requested to urge the Government at Washington to use all honorable means to acquire said territory, and that the Governor be requested to telegraph this resolution to the President of the United States and the members of Congress from the Pacific States.

The steamship "Great Republic," from China and Japan, arrived this morning, bringing advices from Hong Kong to January 7th, Shanghai to the 17th and Yokohama to the 27th. The Hon. Anson Burlingame, the Chinese Ambassador to the treaty powers, leaves China for San Francisco on February 18th. His suite consists of two persons. Two Chinese officials of the highest rank proceed with Mr. Burlingame as "navigators," but by Imperial decree Mr. Burlingame has been placed at the head of the mission. He has letters of credentials to all the treaty powers signed for the first time by the Emperor. The mission is to be permanent as soon as the Chinese officials fit themselves for foreign diplomatic duties. This mission is regarded by the residents of China as the greatest step in advance yet taken by the Empire.

Pekin advices say the rebels and mounted robbers have slaughtered great numbers of the people, but there is no danger whatever of the capture of the capital. In Shanghai, twenty thousand rebels have been killed, and the imperial troops are everywhere victorious. Horrible barbarities were committed by the Shanghai rebels. Extensive coal mines have been destroyed. The rebels have taken Niagao, and there is a prospect that the coal mines at New Chin Kiang can be worked. The value of exports from Shanghai is greater than from the entire Russian empire. Shanghai is entering upon a career of extraordinary prosperity. The opening of the Yangtze River is an absolute commercial, as well as a political necessity. The United States is now the nearest neighbor of China. Everything is quiet on the coast except at Shanghai, where a terrible earthquake in the island of Formosa, which killed thirty thousand lives were lost. The town of Hilo, Japan, was burned on Christmas day.

Eleven births and four marriages took place last year among the ruling families of Europe. The number of sovereigns in Europe, of whom twenty-one are princes, dukes, and grand dukes.

Stock Market.

The Montreal *Gazette's* commercial article of yesterday quotes stocks as follows:

The business done during the week has been very limited.

Bank of Montreal—Has advanced, with sales at 139. Higher prices are asked.

Bank of British North America—Has been sold at 103; 1/2 is still offering.

City Bank—Sales at 94 to 100.

Nelson's Bank—Buyers at 111, and sellers at 113.

Merchants' Bank—Notwithstanding the statement that fabulous amounts of stock have been thrown upon the market, there are no sellers under 108.

Mechanics' Bank—Nothing doing. Demand 72 to 97.

La Banque du Peuple—There is a good demand at 103.

La Bank Jacques Cartier—None offering under 107.

Quebec Bank—Buyers at 99.

La Banque Nationale—Nominal at 100 to 107.

Union Bank of Lower Canada—No transactions. Quotations 100 to 101.

Eastern Township Bank—Sellers at par; buyers at 98.

Commercial Bank of Canada—Offered to some extent at 95.

Ontario Bank—Heavy at 98.

Bank of Toronto—No buyers at 111 to 114.

Gore Bank—Offered at 62.

Royal Canadian Bank—Buyers at 99, at which there have been transactions.

Canadian Bank of Commerce—Sellers at 101.

Montreal Telegraph Company—Sales at 134. Buyers offer 130.

Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Co.—Buyers offer 105.

Richelieu Navigation Co.—A dividend of 70 per cent has been declared.

Railway Stocks and Bonds—Small amounts of Grand Trunk stock offered at 14; Champlain "Old" at 114.

Canada Debt—Sellers in good demand at 94 to 100.

A midnight elopement in New York was frustrated by a cat, who frightened the young lady into a fainting fit as she was going down stairs to meet the expected lover at the door.

At the close of 1893, gold stood at 133; at the close of 1892, it was 151; at the close of 1891, it was 237; at the close of 1890, it was 145; at the close of 1889, it was 138; at the close of 1888, it was 135.

Ireland can't beat the following from the *Homeville, Ill., Independent*, which, in noticing the establishment of a steam brewery at Mangolia, says: "We are always glad to see imported articles manufactured at home at greatly reduced prices."

The French Empress scales leaning on two gentlemen, well known as being adepts in the art. Recently a young American, Mr. Riggs, and the youngest of the Empress family, had the honor of guarding Her Majesty. The Princess Metetrach creates a great sensation by her grace and agility. She wears a costume of velvet of the Austrian colors, striped of yellow and black, a small black hat, and yellow egret feathers.

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HURRAH FOR BARNUM'S LINE OF STAGES

For the Madoc Gold Regions.

THEIR coaches will leave all the principal hotels in Belleville every morning (Sunday's excepted), at half-past 8 o'clock, arriving in Madoc at 11 noon.

RETURNING—Leaves all the principal hotels in time to connect with the evening trains going east and west.

S. BARNUM, Proprietor.

C. HORTON, Agent, Belleville.

S. GUSTIN, Agent, Madoc.

P. S.—Parties wishing to send parcels on this route will be promptly attended to. All parcels unless booked and paid for will be at the risk of the owner.

July 3, 1897. d08

REMOVAL.

N. MANN begs to notify the public that he has removed his Barber Shop to the Dufour House Building, where he hopes to see all his old customers, and many more, who will favor him with their patronage.

Belleville, Dec. 27, 1897.

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER power of sale contained in a mortgage made the 28th day of October, 1893, between William Donovan, of Belleville, Grocer, and the Hon. John Ross, there will be sold for payment of money, on

Thursday, the 5th day of March, 1898, at TWELVE o'clock, NOON, by M. NUTLEY, as bid agent, rooms in the Town of Belleville, the following valuable property, viz.: Lot number eighteen, on the East side of Sidney Street, as laid down on a plan of survey of Lots numbered one and two in the second Concession of the Township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, made by Henry A. F. McLeod, Esq., P. L. S., and registered in the Registry of Titles County of Hastings, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1893.

The said lot number eighteen, contains ten acres of land more or less. It is fenced and otherwise improved.

For terms of sale and other particulars, enquire of JAMES ROSS, Esq., or of the undersigned.

ROSS, BELL & HOLDEN, Attorneys for Hon. John Ross, Belleville, 6th Feb. 1898. 287-47H

Store-keepers! Farmers! And Others! SHOULD BUY THEIR TEAS FROM THE IMPORTERS DIRECT.

The Montreal Tea Company,
6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

HAVE sent over One Thousand Packages to different parts of the country—and receive every day assurances that the Tea gives entire satisfaction.

Subjoined are a few of the numerous testimonials already received:

MISS HENRY, QUEBEC, January 1, 1897.

Montreal Tea Company:—The six chests of Tea forwarded some time since arrived in good order. The quality is pure and excellent, and price cheap. I am particular in buying the best quality of Tea, and I am pleased to recommend you that it gives general satisfaction. Your obedient servant, WILLIS RUSSELL.

MESSEURS HENRY, QUEBEC, Dec. 18, 1897.

Montreal Tea Company:—The box of English Breakfast Tea we had of you 40 cents was of excellent quality, and fully as good as we have had 75 cents for. Yours respectfully, D. ANDERSON.

QUEBEC, December 18, 1897.

Montreal Tea Company:—The box of 30 lbs. English Breakfast Tea we had of you 40 cents was of excellent quality, and fully as good as we have had 75 cents for. Yours respectfully, JAMES EDGAR.

ELIZABETH, QUEBEC, December 18, 1897.

Montreal Tea Company:—The box of 30 lbs. English Breakfast Tea we had of you 40 cents was of excellent quality, and fully as good as we have had 75 cents for. Yours respectfully, JOHN T. DAY.

QUEBEC, January 8, 1898.

Montreal Tea Company:—The box of 30 lbs. English Breakfast Tea we had of you 40 cents was of excellent quality, and fully as good as we have had 75 cents for. Yours respectfully, F. OLIVER.

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MOIRA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Capital Stock, \$100,000. Divided into 10,000 Shares.

WORKING CAPITAL, \$15,000.

HORACE YEOMANS, Esq., PRESIDENT.

B. S. GILBERT, Esq., SECRETARY.

MERCHANTS' BANK, BANKERS.

DEAN & GILBERT, SOLICITORS.

ANDREW THOMSON, Esq., TREASURER.

J. G. SHURTZ, Esq., SUPERINTENDENT.

HORACE YEOMANS, of Flint & Yeomans, Belleville.

ANDREW THOMSON, Banker, Belleville.

W. W. DEAN, Master in Chancery, Belleville.

JOHN G. SHURTZ, Superintendent.

JAMES LISTER, M.D., Belleville.

JAMES W. GARMAN, American Consul, Belleville.

BARTON S. GILBERT, of Dean & Gilbert, Barristers, Belleville.

THIS COMPANY is duly incorporated under Cap. 23, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, for the purpose of working the mineral veins upon sixteen acres of Lot No. 19, in the fifth concession of Madoc, (the Richardson Mine, No. 18 in the same concession).

A shaft has been sunk to the depth of nine feet in the rock. At six feet a gold-bearing lode was struck, of 18 inches in width, which at nine feet has increased to 32 feet, and a crushing at Gilbert & Turley's mill of four and one-half tons of the rock, gave a yield of over fifty-six dollars in gold; the lode is clearly defined, and evidently extends the whole length of the property—32 rods.

The territory is admirably situated for mining purposes, being a high ridge covered with indications of mineral veins. There are numerous places on the land fully as promising as the one which the shaft has been sunk, and which would unquestionably yield as well. The large quantity of land, and the prospects of other gold-bearing veins, make it certain that the Company will be able to subdivide the property as soon as a little further development has been made, and form other Companies at great advantage.

Work is being vigorously prosecuted in the shaft, and the superintendence of JOHN G. SHURTZ, Esq., one of the Directors, who is largely interested in the proprietary of the mine, and who has had thirteen years' practical experience in the gold mines of California and Nevada, and is unquestionably the most accomplished quartz miner now in this country.

It is intended to have further crushing in a few days, but negotiations are in progress which, if carried out, will secure a mill to the Company at once, so that regular work will be gone on with without delay, and dividends may, in that case, be expected in a short time.

Belleville, Jan. 27th, 1898. 2283-1f

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INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.

CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE AND GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavour, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts. per lb. Finest procurable, \$1.00. Protected by Trade Mark.

Sole Agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLIS & Co., Apothecaries Ltd.

ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton.

August 14th, 1897. d90-1y w27-1y

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August

Belleville Record.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALLY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 1. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 1868. No. 247.

Montreal Business Directory.

de B. MACDONALD & Co.,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS.

Regalia, Knitted Woolens,
Bridal, Fringes and Combs,
Baths, Ladies Collars and Sets,
Corsets, Small Wares in great
variety, Trimmings and Ornamentals,
Gents Collars and Ties,
Hosiery and Gloves,
VELVET ROBES, &c.
HOOP SKIRTS—our own Manufacture. 156-6m

IVES & ALLEN,
Hardware Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

KILN PLATES
AND
CASTINGS FOR BREWERIES.

Any parties about putting up new kilns for
MALT OR OATMEAL
will do well to correspond with the above. 156-6m

BURROWS & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Brandy, Wine, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c.
418 St. Paul St. Montreal.

Orders by letter, from Country Merchants not
sitting it convenient to visit Montreal, will receive
prompt attention, and goods not in stock will be
purchased and charged at lowest market prices. 156-6m

PEAVEY & MAROH,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,
Provisions,
And everything usually sold in a first class Grocery.
No. 344 Notre Dame Street, a few doors West St.
Francis Xavier Street, Montreal.

Every article warranted to be as represented or
may be returned. Goods sent to any part of the City
Free of Charge.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,
Butchers and Shoemakers,
30 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 156-6m

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
H. ROGAN, Proprietor,
Great St. James Street, Montreal. 156-6m

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.,
Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ashes,
Leather, &c., &c.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & More, Collins
Wharf, Halifax.
Partners—Large, cool, dry and central, with
every facility for handling provisions to advantage.

ADVANCE—Cash advances made, and drafts
authorized against the same, on care for
sales here or consigned to our friends in Great
Britain or the Lower Provinces. 380-5m-56m

W. A. LITTLE,
LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER,
775 Notre Dame St., corner of St. John St., Montreal.

MAFES Pens, Cigarettes, Cards, Invitations, Headings,
Mills of Lading, Blank Cheques, Notes, Drafts,
Circulars, Exchange, Diplomas, Ornamental Business
Cards in any number, of colors, Country, Drawing,
Specifications, Music, &c., executed at the shortest
notice, consistent with good work, on the most reason-
able terms. 270-6m

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCKIES,
WINE, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
&c., &c., &c., MONTREAL.

OFFER for sale a COMPLETE and WELL
ASSORTED STOCK in the above lines,
at as low figures and
ON AS GOOD TERMS
as any house in the City, and solicit the
patronage of their old friends and the Trade
generally. J. C. FRANCK & Co. 74d.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, - - - \$10,000,000.
FIRE AND LIFE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The principles on which this Company is
founded contain all the elements required to
develop the benefits of Life Insurance, and
afford every facility to intending assureds—
One of the advantages secured by those who
insure their lives with this Company is that the
outside expenditure for Management is
absolutely restricted by the Board of Directors
to **Ten per Cent.** of the Net Life
Income. This most important restriction
shows that the interests of participating policy-
holders are closely watched and carefully at-
tended to by the Company. Attention is es-
pecially called to this point, as the proportion
of premiums expended for Management
Must Largely Influence Profits
and Dividends.

The next division of profits takes place in
1868, and all those who wish to participate in
the profits should insure at once.

M. BOWELL
Intelligent Office,
May, 1867. 4D-6m.

Montreal Business Directory.

Frothingham & Workman,
IMPORTERS, Manufacturers, and Wholesale
Dealers in Iron, Steel, Tin and General Har-
ware.

Warehouse and Office 305 to 399, St. Paul St.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining Tools,
and have constantly on hand a large Stock of
Powder, Patent Safety Fuse, Drill Steel, &c.
May list. 1d-6m

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Consulting and Analytical Chemist,
630 LaSalle Street, Montreal.
At home for consultation between 10 A. M. between
2 and 4 and after 6 P. M.

H. GRANT,
Watch and Clock Maker,
303 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
Every description of Jewelry manufactured
from gold and silver to his order, under his own supervision.
250-6m

A. BOOKER,
Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant.
Office and Sale Room, 415 1/2 New Buildings, Notre
Dame Street, Montreal.

Agent for Walter Evans & Co. Sewing and Knit-
ting Machines, Derby, and A. Perry & Co.'s Gray's
Patent Ladies Fine Collars, Nottingham, &c. 1d-6m

MAITLAND FISHER,
TEA AND GENERAL BROKER.
OFFICE: Corner of St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas
Streets, Montreal.
Representative—Robertson & Beattie, Robert Edouard,
&c., St. Lawrence, &c. 213-3m

DAVE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
WINE, SPIRIT
And Commission Merchants,
49 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL. 1d-6m

J. V. MORGAN,
Commission Merchant.
Importer to order of all kinds of English and French
Goods. 1d-6m

JOSEPH KIRKUP,
BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
and Dealer in all kinds of Brushes.
No. 239 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 250-6m

Place D'Armes Drug Store,
Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.
This attention of Tourists visiting the City is request-
ed to call on our select stock of English Toilet Articles,
which for variety and excellence cannot be surpassed.
K. MUIR,
Chemist and Druggist,
Place D'Armes, Montreal. 250-6m

Established 1861.
JOHN F. MCGAIG,
Shipping and General Agent,
Office—Corner of St. James and Hospital, and
St. Croix Street, Canal Wharf,
MONTREAL.

Personal attention given to the Sale of Pot and
Peat Ashes and other Produce, and purchase of Mer-
chandise. 250-6m

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,
100 GAST NEW STREET, MONTREAL.
HAVE FOR SALE—
DOLAR FRAYS,
Roman Cement,
Water Lime,
Portland Cement,
Paving Tiles,
Fire Bricks,
Garden Vases,
Chimney Tops, &c., &c.

Manufacturers AMERICAN SOAP, CHAIR,
and BED SPRINGS. 240-6m

THOS. HOBSON & Co.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL.
LIBERAL advances made on consignments to our-
selves, or for shipment to our friends in Great Britain
and the Lower Port. 270-6m

A. ROBERTSON & Co.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Mantles, Shawls, Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery,
Gloves, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Clothes, Cana-
dan Woolens, Finesse and Finest, Linens, Cottons,
Furms, Stuffs, Dress Goods, Muslins.

478 St. Paul Street & 399 Commissioners St.,
Auburn, Wootton Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 17-6m

Important to Miners and
MINING MEN.
JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse for
Wet Ground and SUMMERINE
BLASTING, is much cheaper than any other,
and pronounced by Mining men much better
than any imported.

Testimonials received from men well
known in the mining and quarrying business
of Canada and the United States; from
Messrs. Morrill & Colby, Benoit, Winwell,
Macdonald, Adams, Watson, Griffith, Weira,
and others.

All orders promptly attended to.
Address **JOHN & Co.,**
Sherbrooke, Q. 150-3m

TERRAPIN RESTAURANT
CHARLES PAPINEAU.
Begs to inform the public that he has
opened the TERRAPIN RESTAURANT
in the Coleman Building, next door to Dr. Cole-
man's Drug Store, and he has fitted it up in
first class style, with every convenience. He
will keep constantly on hand the best Ale
and Porter, and the purest brands of Liquors.
S. F. French Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.
Belleville, Oct. 16, 1867. 142-1f

CONCER BROS.

FEELING thankful for the very liberal
patronage given them for the past year
beg to remind their customers and the pub-
lic that having thoroughly

REFITTED THEIR STORE!
are now opening a large assortment stock of
FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES,
CURRENTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.
Special attention is called to their fine as-
sortment of

Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, &c.
R. D. CONGER. J. A. CONGER
Nov. 18th, 1867. 1dly

MONTREAL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Under Contract with the Government of Canada for
the Conveyance of Passengers and Mail to
Canadian & United States Ports.

1867—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1867.
Passengers Booked to London and Liverpool.
Return Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.

This Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the un-
dermentioned—First-Class, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built,
Double-Engine Iron Steamships.

DESTINATION	DATE	CAPTAIN
AUSTRIAN	2700 Tons	Capt. ATON
NESTORIAN	2700 Tons	Capt. DETON, R.N.R.
NOBILIAN	2700 Tons	Capt. DETON
PERUVIAN	2700 Tons	Capt. DETON
HIBERNIAN	2700 Tons	Capt. DETON
NORTH-SCOTIAN	2700 Tons	Capt. DETON
NORTH-AMERICAN	1700 Tons	Capt. DETON
BRITANNIA	2400 Tons	Capt. DETON
DARTMOUTH	1700 Tons	Capt. DETON

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and
from MONTREAL every SATURDAY, calling at Lond.
Foye to receive on board and land Mails and Passen-
gers to and from Ireland and Scotland.)

The Steamers of the MAIL LINE are intended to be
despatched from MONTREAL as undermentioned—
NESTORIAN, Saturday, 26th Jan.
PERUVIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.
NOBILIAN, Saturday, 8th Feb.
HIBERNIAN, Saturday, 15th Feb.
NORTH-SCOTIAN, Saturday, 22nd Feb.
NORTH-AMERICAN, Saturday, 29th Feb.
BRITANNIA, Saturday, 6th March.
DARTMOUTH, Saturday, 13th March.

For "Paris per Nova Scotia," 11th January, from
Montreal to St. John, N. B., then to Halifax, 25th January,
8th.

Rates of Passage from Belleville to London or
Liverpool, per Grand Trunk Railway—
CABIN, (according to accommodation) \$20 00
STEERAGE, - - - \$20 00

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.
Berths not secured until paid for.
For particulars apply to
J. W. THOMPSON, Agent,
Canadian Express Office,
Belleville. 270-6m-101v

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
For 1868.

THE CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES,
BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST.

THE friend of woman, the arbiter of fashion, the en-
courager and publisher of the best literature of the
day, the pattern for which all others copy.

In this there will be improvement. The volume for
1868 will be read up with new and varied topics.
It will tell you the latest fashions, and the latest
reading matter. It will tell you the latest
news, and the latest events of the world.

THE LITERATURE OF THE LADY'S BOOK.
MARION HARLAND,
Author of "A Gentleman's Daughter," "The Secret
of the Garden," "The Secret of the Garden," &c.

who contributes to our monthly publication, will
furnish a novel for 1868, called "The Secret of the
Garden," which will tell you the latest fashions,
and the latest events of the world.

OUR FASHION PAPER.
The original double fashion-plate will be continued.
MODELS, CLOTHES—The original magazine in this
country that gives designs to the Ladies' Book.
DRESSING, LACES—In this we are also alone.

Original Music—Godey's is the only magazine in
which music prepared expressly for it appears.
We have also a CHILDREN'S, a HORTICULTURAL, and a
HEALTH department.

GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECEIPTS
upon every subject, for the Doctor, Nursery, Kitchen,
House, and Laundry.

Terms for 1868.
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Ten copies, one year, - - - 11 00
Eleven copies, one year, - - - 12 00
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Thirteen copies, one year, - - - 14 00
Fourteen copies, one year, - - - 15 00
Fifteen copies, one year, - - - 16 00
Sixteen copies, one year, - - - 17 00
Seventeen copies, one year, - - - 18 00
Eighteen copies, one year, - - - 19 00
Nineteen copies, one year, - - - 20 00
Twenty copies, one year, - - - 21 00
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not, and it would be disgraceful on the part of the government if they did not entertain it. He was heartily at this constant delay. And to have this bill would be injurious to the very vitals of the poor. Enough time had been spent, though some might complain they had not enough of pay; and he was in earnest in saying that he hoped the government would give legislation for the poor man who would give up, for it was there who had made Canada what it was. There were changes which ought to be made in this country, and he thought it was high time they should be done justice.

Mr. Rykert—Members of County Councils and Assessors were waiting to see what would be done with this Act. But it was useless to press it now, and it would be put down to hasty legislation, though he thought that objection was removed by the government consulting with members of the ministry as to the Bill, and they were in favor of it. The Government had taken the responsibility of throwing out the bill, and their scribbles of the press had supported them and vilified him. They would find that would not give satisfaction to the country; and it was unfortunate that acting in the interests of the country he had been made a butt and a target of. He had never would be seen again, whether he was supported or not. He thought the committee was dissatisfied. He feared that no ministry as a whole could take up a measure of this kind with satisfaction to the country. No bill of the kind showed more judgment than that brought forward by the late Mr. Baldwin, and probably they would have to look back to his ideas yet.

Mr. Macdonald reiterated what he had said before, saying that he had never known a government so badgered as this had been by a gentleman hostile to the government and all the while pretending to be a friend. He pretended that he was so, but his views were so different from the government, and he did not dare say that the action of himself and his colleagues would tell against them before the country if he was not in opposition against them. The hon. premier while declining to have any dealings with the promoter of the bill, and refusing to recognise the pressure put upon the government to pass it, said all the amendments and all the changes proposed would be considered by the government and brought up at the next session of parliament.

Mr. Rykert said if the Attorney-General had not desired this bill to proceed, and had told him so, he would not have pressed it. He consulted with the treasurer and the secretary, and they all agreed that they had expressed an opinion that it should be withdrawn, he would not have pressed it.

Mr. Cameron said it was not as he deemed it the duty of a member of the cabinet to call upon a member of the House and beg and pray for him to forego certain legislation which he desired.

Mr. Rykert—Perhaps not; but I want to you.

Mr. Cameron—Yes, and you wished to read over the amendments with me, but we came to no conclusion, and I expressed no satisfaction or otherwise.

Mr. Corby followed in favor of the administration, and said he would give them an honest and fair support until he found their views were wrong, while he denounced certain pretended supporters who, to carry out their own ends, pretended they could make the ministry do as they pleased.

Several other members took part in the debate, which was finally closed, and the House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

A Memorial Church.

The Bishop, Archdeacon, and others, in the Diocese of Ontario, propose to erect in the Town of Cornwall a monumental church of stone, to perpetuate the memory of the late Venerable Bishop Strachan.

The Lord Bishop of Ontario, who enters most warmly into the project, has selected Cornwall as the most suitable site for such a memorial, because it was there that the late Bishop commenced his ministerial labors in the year 1853; and it was there that he established his fame as an instructor of youth. Under his leadership the Cornwall Grammar School acquired a provincial reputation, and from it went forth those who afterwards became the foremost men of their time in Western Canada.

It is therefore felt that no more fitting place than Cornwall could be selected for the memorial to the late lamented Prelate, and that no more suitable monument could be erected to the memory of one who, as Priest and Bishop, for 38 years served God in the ministry of His Holy Church, and whose friends of the late Bishop throughout the whole Province of Ontario and Quebec will therefore shortly be agreed to give, in behalf of the "Bishop Strachan Memorial Church."

H. AUSTON,
Secretary to the Managing Committee of the Bishop Strachan Memorial Church in Cornwall.
Cornwall, Feb. 18, 1898.

—Chicago has two hundred and fifty policemen at a salary of \$1,000 each, per annum; and one hundred and fifty firemen, paid each \$9,000 per year.

—A new paper, called the *Church Observer*, has been issued at Montreal. It assumes to be truly evangelical, and will take the place of the *Echo*.

—A new husband in New York presented his bride with a washboard, a mop, a trident, and a pair of flat irons as a part of her wedding trousseau. She at once applied for a divorce.

—A restaurateur at St. Catherine's regales his customers on a species of game known to sportsmen as "bull drivers." A happy association of diet with the moral teachings of guests in that locality.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION	
Morning Express going West.	7.00 A. M.
Mixed Train going West.	8.15 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West.	No passengers
Express Freight allowed on this train.	8.30 P. M.
Noon Express going East.	12.00 P. M.
Night Express going East.	12.00 P. M.
Mixed Train going East.	11.10 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East.	No passengers
Express Freight allowed by this train.	8.30 P. M.
Montreal Time	



BELLEVILLE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19.

FROM WOODSTOCK.

(By Special Telegraph to the Daily Intelligencer.)

Woodstock, Feb. 19.

Jordan L. Charles, acting Collector of Inland Revenue, was discharged from duty and placed under arrest yesterday, but he escaped from Mr. Roman with the amount of \$3,990 Government money. No word of his arrest up to 9.45 a. m.

CLUB HOUSE.—Go to Crown's for your New York Count Oysters and Game of the season.

DAILY SMO.—A Drill Shed is to be built at Trenton forthwith. The contract has been awarded to Mr. H. O'Rourke, and it is to cost \$550. When will Belleville have its drill shed?

THE TOWNSEND FAMILY.—This Family were greeted with a very respectable audience last evening, and their performance elicited general approbation. To-night they put no less than four distinct pieces on the board, and in each of which Miss Florence Townsend, the young and accomplished Comedienne, will appear. We trust they will have a good house.

THE FENIANS.—The Leader of to-day says: "Yesterday morning a company of the 17th regiment, numbering 91 men, left this city for Kingston, under the command of a captain and two subalterns. The military authorities had information, we understand, that the Fenians were to be attacked by the Fenians, and the prisoners now there, condemned for life, to be released."

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—This quarterly, for January, has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York. Its contents are: *Dangers of Democracy*; *Physiological Psychology*; *Two Temporal Powers*; *The Church in Scotland*; *Extradition*; *The Origin of Electricity*; *Indian Worthies*; *The Abyssinian Difficulty*; *The Land Tenure of British India*, &c.

LADIES SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.—The ladies have for the past eighteen centuries enjoyed special privileges last year. In an ancient Saxon law it is enacted: "Altho, as often as leap years doth occur, woman holdeth part regalative over the men in matter of courtship, love and matrimony; so that when the lady proposeth it shall not be awful for men to say her no but shall receive her proposal in all good contents." Girls, this law is still in force.

A COOL OPERATION.—A produce merchant of Guelph, named O. Pooley, decamped from that town last week, leaving debts to a large extent unpaid. The night previous to his departure, it is said he visited several of his moneyed friends and requested a loan of \$1,000 from each. So high was his reputation for wealth and integrity that it was handed out without a murmur, and in one instance, at least, on a mere verbal acknowledgment of the debt. Thus have his banker and some of the leading merchants sustained a dead loss to that amount. He is believed to have made his way to Chicago.

The Legislature Yesterday.

The report of the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the cause of the closing of the Toronto Hospital, reported that the management of the Hospital had been defective, and recommended that a more efficient Board of Trustees should be appointed. The report was adopted. The House then went into Committee on Supply; the Estimates, as brought down the other day, and which have already been published, was the theme of a lengthy speech from the Finance Minister, and after considerable discussion all the items were passed, except the last, relating to the salaries of the officers of the Educational Department, which was laid over until to-day. The House adjourned at 11:40 p. m.

—A Dominion telegraph company has been organized with head quarters at Toronto. Contracts for poles have been given out. It will have offices at all business points in the Dominion.

—The Halifax Chronicle says that the hostile feeling towards Union in Nova Scotia would not possess a tithe of its present acerbity "were it not evident that it has been effected principally by mean fraud, combined with brute force."

—The Buffalo Courier says that Secretary Seward has written to Messrs. O'Connor and James T. Brady, two eminent lawyers of New York, asking them to go to England and appear as counsel for the murderers of the woman and babies in Clerkenwell.

No Pent-Up Utica.

Brother Jonathan is like a great many women who go out shopping—they don't know when to stop. So long as a fond father or husband supplies the useful they are ready to make way with it, and whether it comes cheerfully or grudgingly, it's all the same to the dear creatures, whose eyes are dazzled and hearts conquered, by the luscious displays made in shop windows and on the counters and shelves of our merchants. Brother Jonathan has been out shopping lately, and the easy, good-natured way in which his purchases have been received by those who have to pay the piper, has emboldened him to try it on on a more extensive scale. He has always had a longing eye on the British possessions on this side of the big pond, and indeed he has made himself believe, and tried to convince the world, that he was monarch of all he surveyed, that the whole boundless Continent belonged to the Eagle. It matters not to him whether the people immediately interested are favorable or otherwise. It's the manifest destiny of the Great Republic to swallow up all the minor principalities and powers in the Western world, says Brother Jonathan, and sooner or later the process of absorption must commence. The iceberg was purchased for a song, the volcano for a trifle more, and the inhabitants of those highly favored countries transferred their allegiance without a murmur. What objection, then, can the people of British Columbia have to follow suit? The Legislature of California having declared that "it is of the utmost importance to the Pacific States and the whole American Union, that British Columbia be annexed to the United States, that our Senators and representatives be requested to urge the Government at Washington to use all 'honorable means to acquire said territory' is in their opinion quite sufficient. It is matter of small moment that British Columbia desires to become part and parcel of the Dominion of Canada. It is not the slightest consequence that the people of that Province and of the Dominion are opposed to the annexation of any part of the British Dominions to the United States. These points are merely of secondary consideration. 'British Columbia' is part of this continent; 'it is of the utmost importance that we should possess it,' says Brother Jonathan, and, in his opinion, nothing more is required but to pay the stipulated price. But he will find that something more is required. The purchase of a Russian Province and a Province of Great Britain are two different things, and while it may be comparatively easy to accomplish the one, the other will be found something more than mere child's play. British subjects don't put on and off their allegiance as they would a garment—they prize too highly the blessings of a free, constitutional government; they have too deep a love for the institutions of Great Britain; they have too much respect for the land of their birth, and reverence for the old flag, to cast them all aside for a mere bagatelle, and it is time our American cousins thoroughly understood this matter. British Columbia, as well as the remaining portions of the British dominions on this side of the continent, are quite capable of working out their own salvation without any assistance from across the lakes, and of demonstrating their capability of being in a few years the first power in the New World.

Fenians on the Frontier.

The following letter we find in the Montreal Gazette of yesterday. It is dated St. Albans, Vermont, Feb. 17, 1898.

SIR.—Since my last nothing of importance has transpired in regard to the Fenian movement. The proceedings of the meeting, held on Wednesday night, and the prospect of an invasion of Canada are the topics of general conversation. It is generally believed there will be considerable trouble this coming summer, although some of the better informed and more intelligent Americans believe that it is only an effort on the part of the leaders to fill their pockets which they think are nearly, if not entirely, empty by this time. The Fenians are themselves say they intend war, and think they will have very little trouble in taking Canada. Upper Canada they may be taken possession of without much effort. Lower Canada, in their opinion, will be the most difficult; to subdue, especially Quebec, but they say it is not of much importance whether Quebec is taken or not as long as they can obtain a seaport like Montreal, where they can build and send out their ships of war and send supplies to Ireland. They also say that as soon as they have taken a portion of Canada and obtained a foothold there, that the United States Government will acknowledge them as belligerents for the same reason that England acknowledged the Rebel States during the civil war. They estimate that there are at the present time 300,000 men from the supplies of the Gulf of Mexico to the most northern part of Maine, who are ready to spring up for the cause of Ireland and drive England's hated power from the shores of America, and that only the fact that the "Stars and Stripes" should wave over North American soil; but they are confident in time they will see the flag of their own country waving from the shores of the United States and the Republic are yielding the various "Circles."

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The examination of the prisoners arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Clerkenwell explosion, has terminated. All the prisoners have been remanded to confinement, except Allen, against whom no evidence has been elicited, and he has been immediately discharged.

Bulletin in regard to the condition of Lord Derby report that he is improving.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The Upper House of the Diet passed the convention made with the deposed Princes whose territories have been annexed to Prussia. The King engages to suspend all payments of money to the Princes, and to confiscate their property in case of disloyalty.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The *Moniteur du Soir* reports that there has been a stop in the advance of the British in Abyssinia, and Gen. Napier is calling for reinforcements.

M. Maxaourey, agent and Consul-General at Cairo, Egypt, has been appointed Minister of France to Japan.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day, an amendment to the bill for the regulation of the press, permitting the publication of foreign papers and unrestricted sale of French journals, was rejected.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Count Von Bismarck proposes the establishment at the different ports of Germany of a Board of Federal officers, to examine into the condition of vessels bound to America. An effort to prevent the repetition of the Libiola horror is the immediate cause of this step on the part of the Government.

LONDON, February 18.—The Bill for the regulation of the press is still under discussion in the French legislative body. A violent debate sprang up in the yesterday's session, on the question of the distribution of government advertising patronage; the opposition claimed that liberal journals were justly entitled to a share of advertisements published by national and municipal authorities. This was demanded as a matter not of necessity but of principle. The speakers declared that in the laws for the regulation of the press all journals should be treated with the strictest impartiality. The efforts to have the bill modified by the insertion of a provision to this effect was defeated, but the majority against the proposition was small.

Second Despatch.

LONDON, Feb. 18, 970.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India, said that at the request of the English Government the Pasha of Egypt had agreed to recall his auxiliary force from Abyssinia, and the reports which have since been received that the Egyptians will remain in the country and were advancing with the British have not yet been explained by any official despatches received by the Government. The Secretary also stated that the expedition was no longer suffering from scarcity of water.

The House of Commons to-night, in Committee of the Whole, agreed to renew the suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in Ireland.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—Dates from Crete to January 29th, represent that the Turks have been defeated in several engagements of late, with severe losses. The Mussulman population are becoming more and more discontented, and the troops have shown such a mutinous disposition that they were obliged on one occasion to be led back to head quarters. The Sultan's army of 15,000 men to Crete is a failure, and the island is in a more successful state of revolution than ever. Arms and provisions continue to be sent into Crete from all quarters, for the relief of the Cretan warriors. The women and children continue to flee from the island to Greece. The total number of Cretan non-combatants in Greece at the present time is estimated at 3,800.

LONDON, February 19, 11:15 a. m.—Bonds 7 1/4 to 7 3/4; Eric 49 1/2; others unchanged.

PARIS, Feb. 19, 11:15 a. m.—Rentes steady. Livestock, February 19, 11:15 a. m.—Cotton buoyant; sales 20,000 bales; Uplands advanced 9 1/4 to 9 1/2; 9 1/4 to 9 1/2; to arrive; Orleans 9 1/4 to 10 1/4. Breadstuffs and Provisions steady.

American Despatches.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The *Herald's* Kingston, Jamaica, special says the American consul has telegraphed to Washington, demanding the outbreak committed on the American wharf "Hannan Grant."

The Times' Washington special says there is as yet no authority direct from Gen. Sherman for any statement regarding the course he intends to pursue, except that he has respectfully declined the brevet tendered to him, and has expressed himself satisfied with his present command.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The *Herald's* special says: "King Theodore is at his camp near the palace of Magdala, where the English captives are confined. The Abyssinian monarch is said to be in a bad strain in a military point of view. An engagement between the two armies is imminent, and may take place at any moment. Very few of the disaffected native chiefs now acknowledge any fealty to Theodore. The Chief Kassal, ruler of the Tigre district openly courts the favor of General Heri. General Napier fears that this chief, whose political character is still undimmed, will make a secret attack on him and consequently seeks to arrange and perfect a binding treaty of alliance with him so as to hold him unswerving for his future acts. Thirty-five thousand British troops have been landed at Zoula and an advance of the Queen's army has been ordered within two days' march of Analeto, half way towards Magdala from the shore line, where it is very probable the expected battle will take place. The Egyptians with a contingent embracing many Turks, are very near Magdala, but they see no caution and still march on in a reckless manner without the sanction of the superior officers of the English army. The English in the interior number 20,000. The troops suffered considerably from the heat of the weather.

The steamer "Ombria" brings London papers of the 7th. The Athens journals report a serious engagement at Horiellum, in Crete, on Jan. 20th. The insurgents, 1,500 strong, defeated the Turks 5,000 in numbers who withdrew into forests, where they fell on insurgent prisoners, killing and wounding several. Russian vessels continued to carry Canadian families to Greece.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The shipment of specie to-day by the "Java" was \$102,360.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 19.—The steamer "Cuba," from Liverpool, is signalled, and will be up about 4 o'clock.

Editorial Summary.

—The inhabitants of Alaska have already begun to quote gold.

—Sheep are sheared by machine in New Hampshire in three minutes.

—The last candidate for the New York *Herald* for President is Sherman.

—It costs five dollars in gold for postage on a letter from Mexico to Havana.

—The rinderpest has cost England over \$2,000,000 head of cattle.

—Spain has been several weeks without an insurance.

—Why do birds in their little nests agree?—Because they fall out if they don't.

—Fifty-seven vessels are among the Bahamas islands collecting sponge for use in upholstery.

—Detroit is claimed to be the largest fur market in the United States.

—A cold March and a very late spring is the prediction of a weather prophet.

—Oranges and strawberries are abundant on the New Orleans market.

—Workmen are engaged this week in putting over cables for the New Suspension Bridge at the Niagara Falls.

—The best double-distilled burning oil, from the Thames oil works, is now retailed at Lugsol at eight cents a gallon.

—Rev. Dr. Tyng's trial for preaching in a Methodist Church, is the last comic sensation in New York.

—Immense sleigh riding parties are the rage in the New England towns and interior cities.

—In England and Wales there are 313,000 more women than men, and over 1,500,000 of the former are unmarried.

—The liabilities of the Bank of Montreal for January are published at twelve millions one hundred thousand dollars; assets twenty-one millions.

—Unlike the Mississippi river, the Amazon has a regular supply from the immense glaciers, which send forth their tributaries to the great river during the whole season.

—"Mister, I say, I suppose you don't know of nobody who don't want to have nobody to do nothing, don't you?" The answer was, "Yes, I don't."

—A negro speaking of one of her children who was lighter colored than the rest,—"I never could bear dat brat, because he shows dirt so easy."

—The German woman in Pembroke, who murdered her five children the other day, committed suicide on Monday by hanging herself to the gall.

—Sophia Boleislair, the accomplice of Provancher in the poisoning of her husband, has arrived from Montreal to undergo imprisonment for lifetime in the Provincial Penitentiary.

—A New Orleans editor has had a present of an armful of snow, which was carried fifty miles by railroad to give him a sight of the article so rare in that latitude.

—The Rocky Mountain *Herald* advertises for single women. A thousand Yankee girls, it says, could get husbands and homes in Colorado before the spring.

—They have a grain elevator in New Orleans, which it is said, is able to discharge from barges and load into a ship 15,000 barrels of grain a day. The elevator is rigged on a barge of 100 tons.

—The traffic receipts of the Port Hope and Lindsay Railway for the year 1897, amounted to \$38,000, against \$178,000 for 1896, an increase of \$88,000.

—Near Sierra, Nevada, last winter, the average level of the snow was fifteen feet tall, and forty-four feet and seven inches fell during the winter. The drifts are often sixty feet high, and in one or two instances were twenty feet higher.

—The *Pictorial Times* of to-day says the Grist, Carding, and Filling Mill, belonging to James O. Wilson, Esq., at the Lake on the Mountain, from, would, by its destruction, be a great loss to the people. The loss of this Mill, at the present time, when other Mills are lying idle for want of water, will be seriously felt.

—Preliminary steps have been taken to establish an "Agriculturists Bank" in Hamilton. The stock of the Bank is to be limited to the first instance to \$350,000, and other \$500 each, with power to increase the amount. Stock books have been opened, and it is supposed there will be no difficulty in getting the amount subscribed.

—The Toronto *Leader* says: An important invention to railway men has just been patented in practical operation at St. Mary's and other points on the Grand Trunk Railway. The novelty is in the shape of a self-acting switch, and is designed to act independently of manual aid in adjusting itself to the movement of trains. The invention has fully met the expectations of its promoters, and will shortly be adopted in a section of the Grand Trunk road in this city. The switch is the invention of Mr. Thomas Fogg, of St. Mary's.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

No. 249

Ontario Legislature.

TUESDAY, Feb. 18.
The following is the Finance Minister's speech in introducing his motion on Sugar.

Mr. Wood then rose for the purpose of moving the House into committee on supply, and in doing so he said as it was customary for finance ministers to make a financial statement on such occasions, he would detain the House for a short time. In their exordium on expenditure

that as they were about to do what was right, a large surplus would be the result if their recommendations were adopted. For

course, as it was not the intention of the government to impose any taxes, as there were, so far as they were at present able

expenses of the country. With these remarks he would proceed to refer to the estimated revenue, a report of which was

which he would refer to was the one-year subsidy of \$1,196,872.80 received from the Dominion Government—one half of which was payable on the first of January and

item was the revenue derivable from Crown Lands, of \$745,084, and in making that statement he might as well say that had been guided by the receipts of

they receive that large sum from Crown Lands yet certain special funds such as the common school and Grammar school funds, and suspense accounts

leaving a balance of \$418,447 as the estimated revenue from the crown lands the year. The other items in the estimate were education \$28,010; Provincial I

\$600; Orillia Asylum, \$200; Reformatory, Penetanguishene, \$800, fines and forfeitures, \$2,770; tavern and other licenses, \$20,250. He did not expect to derive

cause although the sum of \$15,000
been set down to that item yet it was
more than what would be required to
the interest on the debt of the Law Soc

amounted to \$1,853,639.91. In making this estimate of the probable revenue the country he might be allowed to say that he had given the question the

that it would be found upon deducting expenses of the year there would surplus at the end of December, of half a million of dollars. (Hear, b

ment was the most unfavorable that could be made of the financial condition of the country. In calculating the revenue he omitted several items of special fund-

the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, will become a source of revenue, and he also omitted to take into account items which undoubtedly belonged to the provinces of Ontario, though they were

in the hands of the Dominion government. He might for instance, mention the municipalities' fund, and a few others, but if they were in the possession of the municipalities, he would not count upon

revenue from them. There were also special funds belonging to us, from which the sums were derived, though the government had not yet obtained possession of them. Of these the common school fund returned

the handsome sum last year of \$1,769 and had he felt inclined to do so he might have added that large sum to our revenue. Then again the grammar school returned last year the sum of \$863.08.

The Upper Canada building fund peculiarly an Upper Canada affair, certainly belonged to this Province.

therefrom, which amounted last year \$159,088 98, and against which sum there was a debt of only \$86,000. Taking these items into consideration, viz: the com-

from the total amount the sum of \$36,89 was obtained. Therefore, deducted

ing Fund, he had the sum of \$3,679, belonging to the Province, and which not been included in the estimates. (H. If that sum were to be capitalized

per cent they would have a yearly income from this source of \$230,754 10. Of sources of revenue not included might be mentioned, amongst which were the special dividend which amounted to

very handsome sum. Taking all the items into consideration it would be found that our total revenue would amount \$2,194,141 90. (Hear, hear.) Have you any other business as briefly as possible?

have done, considering its importance, would briefly refer to the expenditure. Ordinary expenses of the government given in the printed report in the hands of members amounted to \$1,893,887 49, a

which was made up as follows:

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Allen, the Fenian prisoner who was discharged from custody yesterday, after being examined of the charge of causing the Clonmel explosion, was soon after re-arrested and imprisoned on a charge of murder.

BELMONT, Feb. 19.—In the Prussian House of Deputies yesterday, the government was asked to explain why the United States consul at Jerusalem was allowed to procure the arrest of one Marcus, a Jewish subject of Prussia, with whose wife, a young girl, the American consul sought to elope, and why, after her husband had been thrown into prison to facilitate the attempt, the Prussian consul at Jerusalem refused his demand as a subject of the King of Prussia for protection. The case creates much feeling among the Jews, who regard it as involving rights and principles similar to those violated in the Mortal affair at Rome, and who represent that the outrage is an insult to Prussia.

Baron Von Der Heydt, Finance Minister, replied that the German consul at Jerusalem was a federal not a Prussian representative, and that consequently application for information must be made to the Chancellor of the North German confederation.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Despatches and letters from Lisbon represent that the political agitation in Portugal continues. The new government is very unpopular, and there are reports in various parts of the country.

Private advices from Brazil state a general conscription has been ordered by the government to provide reinforcements for the army on the Rio Parana.

In the House of Commons this evening, the bill for the continued suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland, was passed.

Leading members of the Liberal party propose to give a farewell dinner to U. S. Minister Adams.

Sir George Shee, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, died, today.

FLORENCE, Feb. 19, evening.—A report is current here that the French Government has detailed a frigate to watch the movements of the United States squadron under the command of Admiral Farragut, in the Adriatic Gulf, and the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—Mr. Pigle, of the Dublin Irishman has been convicted of publishing treasonable and seditious libels.

LONDON, Feb. 19, eve.—The *Paris Temps* today says twenty persons were arrested on a second performance of Victor Hugo's drama "Raynha" at the theatre.

LONDON, February 20, 11:35 a.m.—Consols 93; Bonds 73 1/2 to 73 3/4; Erie 43 1/2; C 83 1/2.

LONDON, February 20, 1:30 p.m.—Consols 93 1/2.

PARIS, Feb. 20, 11:15 a.m.—Bourse firm. Rentes strong.

LIVERPOOL, February 20, 11:15 a.m.—Cotton excited and irregular; Uplands advanced to 104; Orleans 10 3/4; cotton shipments from Bombay for the week ending the 15th were 230,000 bales. Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, February 20, 1:30 p.m.—Cotton still buoyant. Beef 112s 6d; Lamb 54s; Bacon 34s 6d; Refined Petroleum 16s 6d; Lined Cakes 210 10s. Common Rosin 7s 6d; Spirit Petroleum, 1s 5d.

American Despatches.

SAF. FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—It is reported that the Penian organizations on the Pacific coast are being placed on a war footing, with the probable intention of a raid on the British possessions in the north.

The State Senate to-day unanimously passed the resolutions asking the President and Congress of the United States to honorably acquire or annex British Columbia to the United States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, to-day issued an order suspending Daniel Drew as Director of the Erie Railroad Company until the 21st inst., when he shall appear at Court and show cause why the petition of the people of the State of New York for his removal as Director and Treasurer of the Erie Railroad Company should not be granted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The *Herald's* Madrid special says a despatch received from the provinces, conveys intelligence that leaders of the coalition party have effected a revolution against Queen Isabella, and that the queen and her adherents have taken up arms. Considerable numbers in Navarre. Skirmishes have taken place between the civil guard and the insurgents in the city of Navarre, the Queen's officers maintaining their allegiance. Some few persons are wounded during the tumult and the province of Navarre is agitated at many points. It appears as if the movement was the result of a well planned organization. The officers have already found and carried away 3,000 copies of revolutionary placards addressed to the people of Spain. Each copy is headed with a wood cut of Don Juan, who is entitled and named Charles the 7th of Spain. This young gentleman is second cousin to Queen Isabella, and grand son of Don Carlos, who made war against her accession to the throne.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The *Herald's* Havana special gives advice from Nassau to the 13th. A mass meeting had been held by the blacks, at which they openly criticised the Government, charging it with inability to extricate the colony from its financial difficulties, which they charged to the local and extravagant measures of the Colonial Government. The whites feel uneasy at the prospect. Governor Ransom opened the Legislature on the 15th. His speech was satisfactory and Tory-like in tone.

Civil Government.....	\$174,983.29
Legislation.....	10,000.00
Various other offices.....	66,420.00
Public Works and Buildings.....	221,572.00
Administration.....	12,000.00
Normal schools.....	10,000.00
High schools.....	10,000.00
University and Scientific Institutions.....	5,000.00
For information.....	30,000.00
penalties.....	30,000.00
Total.....	\$1,383,837.43

In addition to these items, it was but right to say, there were sundry others not included in the printed estimates. At the same time, however, it should be remembered that in the above estimates were several items which were not of a permanent character, but were occasioned by the singularity of the present position of the province. Taking everything into consideration, as far as the intention to judge under existing circumstances, he believed the annual expenditure would amount to about \$1,028,760. The estimated revenue being \$2,194,141, this would leave a surplus of \$1,165,381, which was a most favorable exhibit, and one which he believed the future would prove to be correct. (Hear, Hear.) It was his opinion that this surplus would not have to be touched, as the special fund might be applied sufficient to pay out portion of the Dominion debt. Some of the items contained in statements Nos. 3 and 5, relative to the payments made by the Province of Ontario, during the six months ending 31st December, 1887, and by the Dominion of Canada on account of the Province of Ontario, during the same period, might be considered as extraordinary expenses, which would not have to be provided for in subsequent years, and which amounted to nearly \$100,000. With regard to the items in statement number five, it was his opinion that the government to enter into a very strict account with the Dominion government. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to remind the House that when the government of which he was a member accepted office everything connected with the department was new—the Province being in a transition state, and they had consequently no precedents, and which state of affairs, in his opinion, tended in a great measure to increase the expenditure. It should be remarkable that as the estimates were to a certain extent an experiment, they had, in fact, been made larger than the amount he believed would be required to carry on the government, (Hear, Hear.) Vouchers would be kept for all sums expended, and they would be open for the inspection of any party that desired to examine them, and any unexpended estimates would lapse at the end of the year into the Consolidated Fund, and no payments would be made without an order in Council and a warrant to that effect. It would be observed that the first item was for the payment of the salary of a private secretary to the Premier, and the office, (\$800) and if the House chose it could vote the difference between it and the allowance for a similar service at Ottawa. The expenditure of the Executive Council and the Attorney-General's offices had also been regulated with regard to economy, and the same remark would apply to the Treasurer's office—the appropriation for which is placed at \$7,318.27. He might here inform the House that the government had determined that the accounts should be kept to the close of the financial year, instead of the end of July as had hitherto been the case. This he believed would be an improvement over the old system. Equal care had also been observed in making an appropriation to the secretary and registrar's office. The item of \$11,970 might appear large for the Crown Lands Department, but he thought it would compare favorably with the same item in the public accounts of the Province of Canada for the year 1886 and 1887. The staff in that department was a large one. The contingencies for all departments were placed at \$25,000. In Ottawa, he might remark, the plan of making a separate appropriation for each department was pursued; but this government had employed Mr. Hartney (son of Mr. Hartney of Ottawa), a gentleman in every way competent to take charge of the department, and he had completed the department, and he had completely re-organized the department, and in order that haste and extravagance might be prevented, no deputy heads of departments would be allowed to incur expenses without the authority of his superior, who would be held responsible for his acts. (Hear.) In the estimates for legislation elections which might occur had been provided for. With regard to the administration of justice it would be seen that an appropriation of \$100,000 was made for the Master in Chancery, but no attention having been called to the item, he had looked upon the statute regulating that his salary had been fixed at \$20,000, but subsequently fifteen per cent. had been added to that amount, so that now he was entitled to \$23,000 per annum. Of course if the House so directed that amount would be paid him, and the estimate could lapse into the general fund. The judges of the superior and county courts were not paid by the province, but other officers of the court were. The sum of \$64,924 had been put down under the head of public works and buildings as the amount expended in fitting up the parliament buildings. In addition to this sum, however, \$15,000 would be required for raising chimneys, joiners work, shelving, fuel, gas &c. The sum of \$50,000 was asked for rebuilding and furnishing of the Court House, which work would be proceeded with during the coming summer, and \$75,000 had been set down for completing the additions to the lunatic asylums at Toronto. The sum of \$50,000 had been set down for colonial roads, but the government was not yet in position to say where the improvements would be made, as they would have to be guided in this work by the course of em-

gration. The sum of \$66,450 set down for agriculture was somewhat larger than the sum granted in previous years, but this had been caused by the increased number of new electoral division societies that had been formed. The grant of \$20,000 which had been previously placed to the credit of the Board of Arts in Toronto had been done away with, and the money had been applied to the encouragement of Mechanics' Institutes. It was the intention of the Minister of Agriculture to associate with him Mr. J. S. Buckland, who would go through the country forming classes and delivering lectures on agricultural subjects. The sum of \$4,000 had been set down for printing the *Ontario Gazette*, though it was expected that it would not only pay its own expenses, but would be a source of revenue. No changes had been made in grants previously given to hospitals and charities, and it was his desire to assist these institutions as much as possible, and he was sorry that the government had not seen its way clear to make an appropriation to St. Catharines and Brantford. (A voice.) "You can do so yet." The usual appropriation of \$1,000 for the common schools. The item of unforeseen expenses had been inserted so as to provide for the settlement of accounts between Ontario and Quebec in case the award should be applied to Ontario. With regard to the maintenance of public asylums, he saw no way of decreasing the expenditure, as they were institutions that could not be done without, and the expenses of maintaining the patients from \$140 to \$180 per annum. In consequence, he had mainly to say that the accounts would be kept in such a manner that the vouchers would be at all times open for inspection. He then moved that the Speaker should leave the chair, and that the House should go into Committee of Supply.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MONTREAL STATION.	
Morning Express going West.	7:00 A. M.
Evening Express going West.	8:15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West.	10:35 A. M.
Morning Express going East.	6:30 P. M.
Evening Express going East.	12:05 P. M.
Night Express going East.	12:05 A. M.
Mixed Train going East.	11:10 P. M.
Morning Express going Freight.	9:30 P. M.
Evening Express going Freight.	9:30 P. M.
Mixed Train going Freight.	9:30 P. M.
Mixed Train going Freight.	9:30 P. M.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19.

THE GUNBOATS.—The *Globe* says that instructions have been sent from Ottawa to Mr. G. H. W. West, gunboat agent, to have the Provincial gunboats ready for service on the opening of navigation. They will be temporarily manned by one of the Naval Brigades now in commission. It is thought probable that a gunboat will be stationed at Prescott. The Imperial gunboats will be ready in the spring, to assist in patrolling the lakes.

EVANGLICAL DOWNFALL.—There are some newspapers in the United States who have an intelligent idea of foreign matters, and the *New York Express* is one of them. In a recent article it points out the absurdity of the American national and newspaper preaching about "England's downfall." There is in Britain, as the *Express* very truly says, far more real universal freedom of all classes than there is in the States. "Politically," says the *Express*, "England is progressing—although a little tried in the fire of popular discontent; and socially—if we view our country in the aggregate—she is advancing, while we retrograde."

DISASTERS AT GALT.—The *Gazette* correspondent of the Quebec *Express* writing on the 7th inst., sends the following: "We have had the coldest weather yet; great distress among the inhabitants of the Gulf shore; some of them have come a distance of 40 miles to beg provisions to support their families. We have heard of several families that have no article of food left in their power to assist those who are in need. The help sent down by the Government will be of great service on the Gulf shore. It would have been better if the whole of the four and cornmeal had been sent to that part, as the inhabitants in the townships of Douglas, Gaspé South, York and Gaspé North, have done without it, there being labor to be had for persons wishing to avail themselves of it."

THE TOWNSEND FAMILY.—The performances of this family last evening were received with great satisfaction by a pretty fair house. To-night, their last appearance in Belleville, the great play of Richard III. will be put on the boards, and from the excitement and success as performed by Mr. Townsend, has received from the press, we have no doubt a rich treat will be afforded the lovers of the drama. Speaking of Mr. Townsend's appearance at Astley's, London, the *Sun* says: "Having concluded a very successful tour, Mr. Townsend, at the Marlborough Theatre, Mr. J. Townsend, the M. P. for Greenwich, made his appearance at the Royal Amphitheatre, in the character of Richard III. On his entrance, Mr. Townsend was received with great applause, which was repeated very frequently during the representation of the tragedy. We have before given our opinion of the dramatic talent of Mr. Townsend, so on the present occasion we need only say that he exhibited all his powers as an actor to the greatest advantage. In many parts of the play he acted as of the highest order, and at the fall of the curtain he received quite an ovation. The house was crowded in every part long before the rising of the curtain."

Grand Orange Lodge of Central Canada.

This Grand Lodge held its annual session in the city of Kingston on Tuesday, 18th, and Wednesday, 19th inst., when the following brethren were elected office bearers for the current year:

M. BOWELL, Esq., M. P., Belleville, Grand Master.
R. D. SMITH, Esq., Thonet, Hastings Road, Deputy Grand Master.
W. P. PHILLIPS, Esq., Kingston, Associate Grand Master.
C. FLETCHER, Esq., Brockville, Grand Treasurer.
DAVID MARSHALL, Esq., Port Hope, Grand Secretary.
—SCOTT, Esq., Perth, Deputy Grand Secretary.
GEORGE BROWN, Esq., Kingston, Grand Lecturer.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq., Kingston, Grand Director of Ceremonies.
THOS. B. CLEMON, Esq., Cobourg, Grand Tyler.

The next meeting is to be held in the town of Cobourg.

Grand Orange Lodge Western Canada.

The following are the officers elect of the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Western Canada, which held its session this year at Brantford.—Bro. John Coyne, M. P. P., was elected Grand Master, unanimously; Bro. J. Ross Robertson, of Toronto, and Bro. D. McCarty, of Barrie, were elected Deputy Provincial Grand Masters; Bro. Bessy, St. Catharines, Grand Treasurer, and Bro. Keys, of the same place, Grand Secretary; Bro. Parkhill, Grand Lecturer, and Bro. Cowan, Grand Director of Ceremonies.

The Maritime Provinces.

From our Maritime exchanges received this morning, we gather considerable interesting information. In Nova Scotia, the war between the Unionists and the Antis is being conducted with as much vigor as ever, the repeal resolutions forming the theme just now of an excited discussion by the press. The *Halifax Express* has a two column article on the subject, in which it says, speaking of the resolutions, "they are pretty much what we expected they would be, a rebash of stale, and often refuted assertions, of unconnected and self-contradictory baldness with a thin covering of menace to the British Government." The menace part is comprised in the following sentence: "that unless the Quebec scheme be withdrawn, disastrous consequences will follow, as the loyal people of this Province are fully conscious of their rights as British subjects." The *Express* in closing its article calls upon the people to counteract the effect of these repeal resolutions by sending loyal ones home. It says: "Surely it is time now for the loyalty of this Province to speak out. Further inaction would be a crime. If these resolutions are to go home, let loyal resolutions, with the true ring in them go along with them, from every county and district in the Province. To permit them to go alone will be a practical admission that Nova Scotia has the taint of disloyalty upon it. There are true men enough in it to prove the contrary, let them be up and doing."

The *Halifax Citizen* has the following report of a large yield of gold: "One of the richest yields of gold ever obtained from a quartz mine, was brought into town on Tuesday from a new mine on Mount Uniacke. A lot of fifteen tons of quartz, from a lead six feet thick, opened last fall, yielded the large amount of 385 ounces, or nearly sixteen ounces per ton. When it is considered that a three-inch lead, yielding three ounces to the ton, is considered a good investment, the enormous value of such a property as this must be apparent. The quartz from which the gold was obtained, was the product of three men's labor from Christmas until Saturday last, 25th January, and together with the gold, \$200 and \$300 worth of specimens picked out of the rock while mining, gives a net yield of about \$280 per day for each man employed."

Cats have not been selling for such a price in Charlottetown, P. E. I., for many years. Some few years ago, the best quality could be bought for 2s. and 3s. 3d. per bushel, to-day they bring 2s. 12d. per bushel. It is a very significant fact that the greater quantity of the grain purchased on the island this winter is on French account.

The P. E. Island papers despair of any efforts being made to repair the sub-marine cable between Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine this winter. This unfortunate accident to the cable at this season is a serious inconvenience to the islanders.

A Charlottetown paper says it is rumored that an American company contemplate the building of a railroad from Charlottetown to Summerside. This projected road could be very easily and cheaply built, and would, it is said, pay handsomely. There is hope yet for the island. If this rumor turns out to be correct, perhaps the time is not far distant when the "railway tunnel"

across the Straits, suggested by that profound historian, Rev. Geo. Sutherland, will be an accomplished fact.

The *Halifax Chronicle* true to its Anti-British mission, takes up the cudgels on behalf of Mr. Howard, and thinks that Great Britain did wrong in recognizing the South, and therefore ought to submit to arbitration.

The Legislature of Prince Edward will meet for the despatch of business on the 4th of March.

The Nova Scotia Legislature will stand prorogued during the absence of the repeal delegates.

The Cape Ann Advertiser says the Newfoundland herring fishery is likely to prove quite remunerative the present season, as it has been much better managed than it was last year. There is a less number of vessels employed, and they have come along so gradually that the market has not been glutted as it was last season. Thus far seventeen vessels have arrived, most of which have proceeded to New York, where the herring meet with a ready sale at good prices.

The Legislature Yesterday.

Dr. Boulter submitted the report of the Committee on the Dentistry Bill, recommending its adoption.

In answer to Mr. Scott, whether the Government intended to appropriate any grants of money for the purpose of assisting municipalities towards improving harbors, wharves, &c.; when such municipalities appropriate an equivalent sum, Mr. Macdonald said no grant had been made for that purpose.

In answer to Mr. Blake, whether the Government had applied to the Government of the Dominion for the payment of interest on withdrawn balances, Mr. Macdonald said he had reason to believe that the Dominion Government would not allow interest on withdrawn balances.

Mr. Blake moved an address for a return showing the amounts which have been received by the crown in each year since the abolition of the land improvement fund, for land sold during the existence of that fund, and also the amount which are still receivable by the crown in respect of such sales; and also the sums which would, but for the abolition of the said fund, be payable to each municipality out of the said amounts for each year aforesaid and for the future.—Carried.

Mr. Eyre moved for a return showing the number of acres of land set apart in the township of Murray in the county of Northumberland, for the purpose of building the Murray canal.—Carried.

The Common Law Procedure Bill was passed to a third reading, and several Bills were read a second time.

A MICHELYVOS AGENT.—The *Strathroy Dispatch* says a party in that village, who has been entrusted to make commercial reports on the standing of some persons, and the business community, has grossly used the position to malign several gentlemen in a most shameful manner. It is not the first time that very strong misrepresentation has been made, evidently more from party motives of spite than from honest convictions.

To the Editor of The Intelligencer.

STIRLING, Feb. 15, 1888.
SIR.—Sanders & Pollock's beautiful views of the Solar System were exhibited in the village of Stirling last evening with great success. The lecture of Prof. Pollock on the astronomical and scientific principles was a great treat. The large school room, kindly granted by Morgan Jellist, Esq., and capable of containing two hundred children, was filled to its utmost capacity. In order to allow the pupils of the Common and Grammar Schools an opportunity of witnessing the exhibition, they were admitted at half price. Nearly all the Common School children and most of the pupils of the Grammar School attended themselves of the occasion. The 41 astronomical views were obtained from the Educational Depository in Toronto, so that the scholars had an opportunity of seeing at their own doors views only accessible to Normal School Teachers under training in the Normal School.

The scientific views, of which there were 36, are splendid paintings, and showed brilliantly by means of the Argand Fountain Lamp, which the exhibitor used on the occasion. During the exhibition a large music box of German build discoursed sweet music at intervals. The young folks were excited to peals of laughter by the effects of an electro-magnetic battery on the nerves and muscles of those who held the wires. I have no doubt that every Grammar and Common School child in the Dominion would derive much profit by witnessing Sanders & Pollock's exhibition and by hearing Professor Pollock's astronomical lecture. The comic views were shown by the exhibitor, and the children left the school house highly pleased with the entertainment of the evening.

I might say here that the same exhibition, through the kindness of Prof. Carmichael, of the Belleville College, took place at the Chapel of that College on Monday evening. It was very numerously attended, and over one second highly delighted.

THE NEW BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.—Workmen are engaged this week in putting over the cable of the new suspension bridge at the Falls. The ice-bridge, instead of being a formidable rival, is a most valuable aid in the work. A path was thrown over the ice last week, and on Monday last the first wire cable was thrown across from the Canadian side. It is a two-inch wire rope, and is intended as the pioneer of the large cable which will be brought over the bridge, to replace the miller weather combs. Another two-inch cable will be immediately thrown across, so that there will be one on each side of the bridge which will weigh each of the large cables, which weigh some eighty tons each. As soon as weather will permit in the spring, work will be prosecuted with vigor.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Harvey's

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERTY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 1. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1868. No. 250.

Montreal Business Directory.

do B. MACDONALD & Co.,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS.
Brooms, Brushes, Trunks and Combs, Corsets, Felt Hats, Gaiters and Ties, Hosiery and Gloves, Velvet Rugs, &c.
• HOOP SKIRTS—our own Manufacture, 126-6m

IRVING & ALLEN,
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MONTREAL.

KILN PLATES
AND
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Any parties about putting up new kilns for
MALT OR OATMEAL
will do well to correspond with the above.

BURROWS & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Strand, Wines, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c.
414 St. Paul St. Montreal.

Orders by letter, from Country Merchants not
finding it convenient to visit Montreal, will receive
prompt attention; and goods not in stock will be pur-
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PEAVEY & MARCH,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,
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And everything usually sold in a first class Grocery.
No. 84 1/2 Notre Dame Street, (between West St.
and St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal.)
• Every article guaranteed to be as represented or
money returned. Goods sent to any part of the City
Free of Charge. 106-6m

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20 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 106-6m

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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FAMOUS—Large, cool, dry and central, with
every facility for handling provisions to ad-
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ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and drafts
authorized against the same. Careful care for
sale here or consigned to our friends in Great
Britain or the Lower Provinces. 380-6m-10m

W. A. LITTLE,
LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER,
109 Notre Dame St., corner of St. John St., Montreal.

MAFIS, Pense, Circles, Cards, Invoice Headings,
Bills of Exchange, Diplomas, Ornamental Business
Cards, in any number of colors. Quotations, Dry-
Goods, Specimens, Music, &c., executed at the shortest
notice, consistent with good work, on the most
reasonable terms. 27-6m

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
&c., &c., &c.,

25 Hospital St., - - - MONTREAL,
OFFER for sale COMPLETE and WELL
ASSORTED STOCK in the above line,
at as LOW figures and
ON AS GOOD TERMS
as any house in the City, and solicit the
patronage of their old friends and the Trade
generally.

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,
July 27, 1867. 76d.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, - - - \$10,000,000.
FIRE and LIFE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THE principles on which this Company is
founded contain all the elements required
to develop the benefits of life insurance, and
afford every facility to intending assureds—
One of the advantages secured by those who
insure their lives with this Company is that
the entire expenditure for Management is
absolutely restricted by the Deed of Settle-
ment to Ten per Cent of the Net Life
Insurance. This most important restriction
also limits the interest of participating policy
holders are closely watched, and carefully at-
tended to by the Company. Attention is re-
specially called to this point, as the proportion
of Premiums expended for Management

Must Largely Influence Profits
and Bonuses.

The next division of profits takes place in
1868, and all those who wish to participate in
the profits should insure at once.

De. GANNIFF, **Intelligence Office,**
May, 1868. 4D-6m.

Montreal Business Directory.

Prothingham & Workman,
IMPORTERS, Manufacturers, and Wholesale
Dealers in Iron, Steel, Tin and General Hard-
ware.

Warehouse and Office 235 to 239, St. Paul St.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining Tools,
and have constantly on hand a large stock of
Powder, Patent Safety Fuse, Drill Steel, &c., &c.
May list. 1d-6m

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Every description of Jewelry manufactured
from gold entrusted to his care, under his own super-
vision. 256m

H. GRANT,
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• Every description of Jewelry manufactured
from gold entrusted to his care, under his own super-
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A. BOOKER,
Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant.
Office and Sale Rooms, Gibb's New Buildings, Notre
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Agent for Walter Evans & Co. Sewing and Knit-
ting Cottons, Jersey, and J. H. Perry & Co.'s Gray's
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MAITLAND FISHER,
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• Every article guaranteed to be as represented or
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Free of Charge. 106-6m

DAVE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
WINE, SPIRIT
AND Commission Merchants,
20 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Nicholas Street,
MONTREAL. 1D-6m

J. V. MORGAN,
Commission Merchant.
Importer to order of all kinds of English and French
Goods. 1D-6m

JOSEPH KIRKPUP,
BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
and Dealer in all kinds of Brushes,
No. 82 1/2 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 256m

Place D'Armes Drug Store,
Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.
[This situation of Tourists visiting the City is respon-
sible to all select stock of English Toilet Articles,
which for variety and excellence cannot be surpassed.]

E. MUIR,
English and Druggist,
Place D'Armes, Montreal. 256m

Established 1861.
JOHN F. McCAIG,
Shipping and General Agent,
Office—Corner of St. James and St. Louis Streets,
St. Catharines, Canada. 256m

• Personal attention given to the Sale of Pot and
Pearl Ashes and other Potashes, and purchase of Mer-
chandise. 256m

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,
100 Grey Street, Montreal.

HAVE FOR SALE—
Dress, Coats, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Cases, &c., &c.
Hire Nails, Paints and Putty, Fire Bricks,
Fire Covers. 27-6m

THOS. HOBBSON & Co.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL.

LITERAL ADVANTAGE made on consignments to cur-
riers or for shipment to our friends in Great Britain
and the Lower Port. 27-6m

A. ROBERTSON & Co.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Mantles, Shawls, Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery,
Gloves, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Cloths, Can-
vas, Woollens, Fannels, and all kinds of Linens, Cottons,
Prints, Stuffs, Dress Goods, Muslins.

478 St. Paul Street & 399 Commissioners St.,
Auburn Woolen Mills, Peterborough, C. W. 12-6m

Important to Miners and
Mining Men.

JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse
for VER GUANO and SEMBRANNE
Blastings, is much cheaper than any other,
and pronounced by Mining men much better
than any imported.

• All orders promptly attended to.
Address **JOHNS & Co.,**
150-3m Sherbrooke, Q.

TERRAPIN RESTAURANT
CHARLES PAPINEAU,
DESIRING to inform the public that he has
opened the TERRAPIN RESTAURANT,
in Coleman's Building, next door to Dr. Cole-
man's Drug Store, and he has fitted it up in
first class style, with every convenience. He
will keep constantly on hand the best Ale
and Porter, and the purest brands of J. J. per-
fect Froth Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c., &c.
Belleville, Oct. 10, 1867. 148-6m

CONGER BROS.

FEELING thankful for the very liberal
patronage given them for the past year,
beg to remind their customers and the pub-
lic that having thoroughly

REFITTED THEIR STORE!
are now opening a well assorted stock of
FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPOONS,
CURRENTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.
Special attention is called to their fine as-
sortment of

Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, &c.
D. M. CONGER. J. A. CONGER
Nov. 13th, 1867. 1dly

MONTREAL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
UNDER Contract with the Government of Canada for
the conveyance of the mail.

Canadian & United States Mails.
1867—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1867.
Passengers Booked to Londonderry and Liverpool.

Return Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.
This Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the un-
dermentioned First-Class, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built,
Double-Ended Steamships, of 2,000 tons each.

AUSTRIAN	2700 Tons	Capt. AITON
NESTORIAN	2700	Lt. DITTON, R.N.
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt. WILKES
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt. BALLANTINE
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt. BROWN
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt. ALLAN
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt. WATTS

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and
from MONTREAL every SATURDAY, calling at Loch
Forness, and then to London and Liverpool, and
returning to Montreal and Glasgow.)

The Steamers of the MAIL LINE are intended to be
despatched from MONTREAL as follows:—
Saturday, 20th Jan.
Saturday, 27th Feb.
Saturday, 6th March.
Saturday, 13th March.
Saturday, 20th March.
Saturday, 27th March.
Saturday, 3rd April.

• Passengers for Nova Scotia, 11th January, from
Montreal to St. John, N. B., via—Halifax, 800; St. George,
815.

Rates of Passage from Belleville to Londonderry or
Liverpool, per Grand Tourist Railway—
CABIN, £2 10s to £3 20s
(according to accommodation.) 62c 00

STEERAGE, £2 00
An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.
Fares and secured until paid for.
For particulars, apply to
J. W. THOMPSON, Agent,
27-6m-16W-1v

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
For 1868.

THE CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES,
BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST.

THE friend of women, the arbiter of fashion, the ac-
credited and publisher of the best literature of the
day, the pattern from which all others copy.

IN this there will be no improvement. The volume for
1868 will be set up with new material, and of a
higher quality than any other. It is a volume of
reading matter amounting to about twenty pages in ex-
tension.

BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATES.
Of these the Lady's Book contains fourteen each year.
Superior for coloring, and are printed in such a style
that they either look like or surpass the best.

THE LITERATURE OF THE LADY'S BOOK.
MARION HARLAND,
Author of "Aunt Hilda's Parlor," "Maid Sids,"
"The Young Lady," &c., &c.

Who contributes to our most monthly publication, will
furnish a new novel for 1868, called "Peggy How-
land," the last volume of the series. Her stories are
universally popular, and as they are copyrighted, can
be found nowhere but in Godey's. A more efficient
corpus of writers has also been retained.

OUR FASHION PLATES.
The original domestic fashion-plates will be continued
MONTHLY. The only magazine in this country
that gives these designs is the Lady's Book.

DEARER LADIES—This is the only magazine in
which you can find a complete wardrobe, and a
HEALTHY GUIDE.

GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECEIPTS
upon every subject, for the Household, Nursery, Kitchen,
House, and Laundry.

• These Receipts are—This is a series of engravings that
no one has attempted but ourselves.

TERMS FOR 1868.
One copy, one year, - - - \$3 00
Two copies, one year, - - - 5 00
Three copies, one year, - - - 7 50
Four copies, one year, - - - 10 00
Five copies, one year, - - - 12 50
In the person getting up the club, making 50
copies, one year, and an extra copy to be
sent to the person getting up the club, making
twelve copies. 14 00

High copy, one year, and an extra copy to be
sent to the person getting up the club, making
twelve copies. 14 00

Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to be
sent to the person getting up the club, making
twelve copies. 14 00

• All orders promptly attended to.
Address **JOHNS & Co.,**
150-3m Sherbrooke, Q.

Belleville Business Directory.

Maclean & Maclean,
SOLICITORS in Chancery and Law, and
Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c., &c.
Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street,
Belleville. 1Dm-Wlf

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner
Bridge and Pineapple Streets, Belleville.
Hon. Jno. Ross. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN
1Dm-Wlf

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.
Office—Nelson's Hall, Front Street, Bel-
leville. 1Dm-Wlf

A. B. Dougall,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Office over Overall's Book Store, and oppo-
site "The Intelligencer" Office, Front Street.

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Soli-
citors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Convey-
ancers, &c., &c., Office—Ground floor next the
Express Office, Bridge Street.

Logan & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit Man-
ufacturers, and Dealers in Family Groceries,
No. 173, Front Street, Belleville. All or-
ders promptly attended to. 1Dm-Wlf

Geo. H. Haymes,
HATIER and Furrier, Front Street, Bel-
leville. Highest price paid for raw furs.
Unclaimed, 1Dm-Wlf

McLeod & Carr,
ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SUR-
veyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent
Solicitors, 153 1/2 Front Street, Belleville. 1D

Pitchey & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine
and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Build-
ings, Front Street, Belleville. 1Dm-Wlf

Law Partnership.
THE undersigned have this day entered into
co-partnership under the name of Jellett &
Blossell. Office—Ground floor of Bridge and
Front Streets, Belleville.

Forrest & Lozo's
ROYAL Theatre, Gallery, Ladies' New
Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. 25D-1v

T. Lockery,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds
of Segars, and Pipes and Tobacco. No. 175,
Front Street, Belleville. None but the best
quality of leaf used. 1Dm

Ponton, Falkner & Denmark
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law,
Front Street, Belleville. 1Dm

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, Front St.,
Belleville. A large stock of Clocks,
Watches, Jewellery and Silver Ware always on
hand. Repairs done at short notice and on
reasonable terms. 1Dm

John Wilson,
BAKER and Confectioner, wholesale and
Retail, at the old stand, Front Street,
Belleville. He has just received a large stock
of all kinds of confectionery, and is prepared
to do all orders promptly filled. 1Dm

J. W. Brown,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, Front St.,
Belleville, opposite Fanning's Hotel.
Garments made to measure and warranted to
fit. 1Dm

Geo. Gibson,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Boots and
Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. A select
assortment of ladies' gaiters and children's
boots and shoes constantly on hand and un-
der order. All orders promptly filled. 1Dm

J. C. Vapour,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, opposite
the Feasting Hotel, Front Street, Bel-
leville. A large stock of Ready-made Clothing
always on hand. Garments made to measure
and warranted to fit. 1Dm

To Gold Miners
YOU will find a variety of mining tools at
the subscriber's shop. Drills and sledges
made of the best refined cast steel. Solid
drills, made of the best material, and well
assorted and of the best price. They are
sold at extremely low prices. They are
extensive manufacturers, and, being prac-
tical workmen, they can guarantee satisfaction.
All orders accepted promptly, and all work
warranted. Remuneration placed, opposite
Barnes & Bain's Brewery, Front Street, Bel-
leville. 1Dm

W. M. POWELL,
1Dm

McKewen & Robertson,
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and
Retail dealers in Boots and Shoes, Front
Street, Belleville. Their stock is always large,
well assorted and of the best material, and is
sold at extremely low prices. They are
extensive manufacturers, and, being prac-
tical workmen, they can guarantee satisfaction.
All orders accepted promptly, and all work
warranted. Remuneration placed, opposite
Barnes & Bain's Brewery, Front Street, Bel-
leville. 1Dm

ALLSOP'S ALE,
Guinness' Stout,
Blood's Porter!!

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE AT
1Dm **HANLEY'S.**

RELL HEADS.
AND all other kinds of JOINT PRINTING, ever
cut out with neatness and despatch at the
Intelligencer's Office, Front Street, Belleville.

Remember the Poor.

Remember the poor! for black winds are blow-
ing.
And brightly the frost-pearls are glistening
round.
The Atlantic have ceased all their musical
howling.

And snow drifts lie scattered all over the
ground.
Remember the poor in their comfortless dwell-
ings.
Ill clad and ill fed, and o'erwhelmed with
care.

O! turn not away with a look of repelling.
Thy kindness may save them perhaps from
despair!

Remember the poor, when the heart-ache is
cheerful.
And happy hearts gather round its bright
blaze!

There are hearts that are sad and eyes that are
tearful.
As bright as thine own in their sunnier days.
Miseries may scatter thy present possessions
And many to poverty leave thee a prey.

How bitterly then wilt thou think of the dis-
tress.
That charity aids from thy riches to-day.

Remember the poor, as they thankfully gather
Diogenes at that bonny wail charity's aid.
Far greater the treasure they seek shall inherit
When they tread on the waters returned
again.

Remember the poor—this thou art commanded:
Thy Saviour thus kindly remembered
the poor.
"The destitute thou shalt not send empty-
handed."

Unclaimed, 1Dm-Wlf

Wooden Railroads.

A wooden railroad is being constructed
in the States. The New York Scientific
American says:—

"A good deal of interest—we might say
excitement—is now going on in Jefferson
County, N. Y., concerning these wooden
roads. Mr. J. B. Hulbert enjoys the credit
of being the projector and engineer. A
short road of this kind, built by him, six
miles long, has been successfully used for
eight years. He is now constructing a
wooden railroad twenty-two miles long, to
connect the Clinton iron mines with the
Oswatchie railroad. Sixteen miles of
the new road has been successfully com-
pleted, and a portion is in actual operation."

Perhaps our readers would like to hear
something further of wooden railroads with
"maple rails." We quote from the same
journal:—

"The earliest form of railway consisted
of wooden rails laid on cross-ties. When
well constructed there is no doubt of their
utility and success. During the late war
the Confederates were often obliged to
make use of wooden rails, and over them
they transported thousands of tons of army
supplies and soldiers. A much higher rate
of speed may be obtained on wooden roads
than is generally supposed. If properly
built, a speed of fifteen or twenty miles an
hour may be safely attained, which is as
much, or more, than is realized on some
iron roads rated as first-class, but too often,
in reality, rotten and unsafe concerns.

One of the requisites for the successful
working of wooden railways is that the
locomotive shall be light, and also the loads
carried. Good broad-faced wheels are also
essential. Such roads are considerably
cheaper than plank roads in first construc-
tion, and need but little maintenance. Wooden
railroads can be constructed in some localities
for the sum of \$1,000 a mile. The
exhibition of a very little united spirit and
energy among country neighbors would
put their towns and villages in railroad
communication with the principal thorough
lines of travel.

"Our attention has been called to this
subject by reading the account of a pro-
posed wooden railway from Carthage, N. Y.,
to Harrisville, a distance of 47 1/2 miles.
The rails are to be of maple, strongly
wedged into heavy cross ties, and the ex-
pense of the construction, all complete, is
estimated, per mile, as shown by the fol-
lowing figures:—

1,710 ties, delivered at 10 cents.	\$171 00
21,120 ties B. M. maple rails	
delivered at \$15.	316 80
Wedges delivered, say	40 00
Notchings, ties and track laying.	407 20

Total.....\$1,000 00

The said railway is to be a narrow gauge,
and will require three feet to heavy notched
ties, forms a track equal in strength to
that of any other railroad, and is capable
of bearing heavy rolling stock, provided
the wheels have a rim fire inches in width.
Fine sand and dust, which got on the rails,
is soon crushed into the wood by the car
wheels, and forms a hard and gritty surface,
which is not only dangerous, but greatly
facilitates the traction. The material, it sound,
last a number of years.

—A young woman in Bangor took agency for
her complexion, and succeeded in making her-
self a beautiful corpse.

Belleville

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINE ESSENTIAL—LIVABILITY IN THINE NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

Vol. 1.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

No. 251.

Montreal Business Directory.

do B. MACDONALD & Co.,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS
Knitted Woolens,
Laces,
Ladies Collars and Sets,
Sew Thread,
Small Wares in great
varieties,
Tricots,
Trimmed Ornaments,
Hosiery and Gloves,
VELVET RIBBON, &c.
HOOP SKIRTS—our own Manufacture. 156-6m

IVES & ALLEN,
Hardware Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

KILN PLATES
AND
CASTINGS FOR BREWERIES.

any parties about putting up new kilns for
MALT OR OATMEAL
will do well to correspond with the above.
156-6m.

BURROWS & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in
Brandy, Wines, Segars, Tobaccos, &c., &c.
416 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Orders by letter, from Country Merchants not
siding in convenient to visit Montreal, will receive
prompt attention, and goods not in stock will be pur-
chased and charged at lowest market prices. 156-6m

PEAVEY & MARCH,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,
Provisions,

And everything usually sold in a first class Grocery.
No. 244 Notre Dame Street, a few doors West St.
Francis Xavier Street, Montreal.

Every article warranted to be as represented or
may be returned. Goods sent to any part of the City
Free of Charge. 156-6m

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
10 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 156-6m

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

H. HOGAN, Proprietor.
Great St. James Street, Montreal. 156-6m

Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.,

Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ashes,
Lumber, &c.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.,

Wharf, Halifax.

Advances—Cash advances made, and drafts
submitted against shipments to our care for
sale or consigned to our friends in Great
Britain or the Lower Provinces. 380-6m Wm

W. A. LITTLE,

LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER,
378 Notre Dame St., corner of St. John St.

MAPS, Plans, Circulars, Cards, Invoice Headings,
Bill of Lading, Black Chapters, Notes, Drafts
of Exchange, Diplomas, Ornamental Business
Cards, and any number of other things, Drawings,
Specifications, Maps, &c., executed at the shortest
notice, and with good work, on the most reason-
able terms.

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,

IMPORTERS,
Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES,

WINE, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
&c., &c., &c.

25 Hospital St., MONTREAL.

Offer for sale a COMPLETE and WELL

ASSORTED STOCK in the above lines,
at as low prices as

ON AS GOOD TERMS

as any house in the City, and solicit the
patronage of their old friends and the Trade
generally.

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,
743.

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, - - - \$10,000,000.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT

The principles on which this Company is
founded comprise all the elements required to
develop the benefits of Life Insurance, and
afford every facility to intending assured.

One of the advantages secured by those who
insure their lives with this Company is that the
outside expenditure for Management is Man-
aged entirely restricted to the cost of Retin-
ment to Ten per Cent. of the Net Life
Income. This most important restriction
allows the interests of participating policy-
holders are closely watched, and carefully at-
tended to by the Company. Attention is es-
pecially called to this point, as the proportion
of premiums expected. Management is
most Largely Influence Profits

Bond Bonuses.

The next division of profits takes place in
1868, and all those who wish to participate in
the profits should insure at once.

M. BOWELL,
Intelligence Office, Acad.

May, 1868.

Montreal Business Directory.

Frothingham & Workman,
IMPORTERS, Manufacturers, and Wholesale
Dealers in Iron, Steel, Tin and General Hard-
ware.

Warehouse and Office 505 to 509, St. Paul St.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining Tools,
and have constantly on hand a large Stock of
Powder, Patent Safety Fuse, Drill Sides, &c.
May 1st. 156-6m

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D.,

Consulting and Analytical Chemist,
620 LaSalle Street, Montreal.

At home for consultation before 10 A. M., between
2 and 3, and after 6 P. M.
Fees for Analysis—\$5 a metal, payable in advance.
156-6m

H. GRANT,

Watch and Clock Maker,
302 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Every description of Jewelry manufactured
from gold and silver to the order, under his own super-
vision. 156-6m

A. BOOKER,

Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant.
Office and Sale Rooms, Gibb's New Buildings, Notre
Dame Street, Montreal.

Agent for Walter Evans & Co. Sewing and Knit-
ting Cotton, Derby, and J. M. Perry & Co.'s Gray's
Patent Laces, Fine Colours, Nottingham, England.
156-6m

MAITLAND FISHER,

TEA AND GENERAL BROKER.
OFFICE: Corner of St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas
Streets, Montreal.

Rapazotti—Robinson & Beattie Robert Esdaile,
Esq., Jas. Tormore, Esq., 31 31 31

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,

WINE, SPIRIT
And Commission Merchants,
40 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL. 156-6m

J. V. MORGAN,

Commission Merchant.
Importer to order of all kinds of English and French
Goods. 156-6m

JOSEPH KIRKUP,

BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
and Dealer in all kinds of Brushes.
No. 279 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 380-6m

Place D'Armes Drug Store,

Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.
This attention of Tourists visiting the City is request-
ed to my select stock of English Toilet Articles,
which for variety and excellence cannot be surpassed.
K. MULL,
Chemist and Druggist,
Place D'Armes, Montreal. 380-6m

Established 1861.

JOHN F. McCAIG,

Shipping and General Agent,
Office—Corner St. Francis Xavier and Hospital, and
St. Nicholas Street, Canal Ward,
MONTREAL.

Personal attention given to the Sale of Pot and
Pearl, and other articles of Produce, and purchase of Mer-
chandise. 156-6m

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,

100 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE FOR SALE—

Gas Tubs,
Pots and Pans,
Fire Bricks,
Fire Covers.

DEAN FIVE,
Roman Cement,
Water Lime,
Portland Cement,
Furnace Bricks,
Garden Slates,
Chimney Tiles, &c.

Manufacturers AMERICAN ROFA, CHAIR,
and BED SPRINGS. 240-6m

THOS. HOBSON & Co.,

Produce Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL.

Liberal advances made on consignment to our
selves, or for shipment to our friends in Great Britain
and the Continent. 156-6m

A. ROBERTSON & Co.,

Manufacturers and Importers of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Manillas, Shawls, Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Hosi-
ery, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Cloves, Can-
dles, Wools, Furs and Skins, Lenses, Glasses,
Prints, Stuffs, Dress Goods, Muslins.

418 St. Paul Street & 289 Commissioners St.,
MONTREAL.

Auburn Woolen Mills, Peterborough, C. W. 17-6m

Important to Miners and

Mining Men.

JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse
for Wet Ground and Submarine
Blasting, is much cheaper than any other
and pronounced by Mining men much better
than any imported.

Testimonials received from men well
known in the mining and quarrying business
of Canada and the United States; from
Messrs. McGill & Co., Montreal, W. W. W.
MacLellan, Adams, Watson, Griffith, Wear,
and others.

All orders promptly attended to.

Address **JOHN'S** &
150-6m

TERRAPIN RESTAURANT

CHARLES PAINEAU,

begs to inform the public that he has
opened the TERRAPIN RESTAURANT in
Columb's Building, next door to Dr. Cole
man's Drug Store, and he has fitted it up in
the first class style, with every convenience.
He will keep constantly on hand the best Ale
and Porter, and the purest Brands of Liquors.
Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.,
always on hand.
Belleville, Oct. 10, 1867. 168-4f

CONGER BROS.

FEELING thankful for the very liberal
patronage given them for the past year,
beg to re-appoint their customers and the pub-
lic that having thoroughly

REFITTED THEIR STORE!

are now opening a well assorted stock of
FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES,
CURRANTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

Special attention is called to their fine as-
ortment of
Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, &c.

R. D. CONGER, J. A. CONGER.
Nov. 18th, 1867. 157

MONTREAL

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Under Contract with the Government of Canada for
the conveyance of the

Canadian & United States Mails.

1867—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1867.

Passengers Booked to Londonderry and Liverpool.

Return Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.

The Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the un-
dermentioned First-Class, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built,
Double-Engine Steamships, under the management of

AUSTRIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. ALTON.

NESTORIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. DUTTON, R.N.

PERUVIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. WATTS.

NOVA-SCOTIA, 2700 Tons. Capt. DALLAN.

NOVA-SCOTIA, 2700 Tons. Capt. HARRIS.

NORTH-AMERICAN, 1700 Tons. Capt. KERR.

HELIOS, 1600 Tons. Capt. WATTS.

DANUBIUS, 1600 Tons. Capt. WATTS.

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY,
and from PORTLAND every SATURDAY, calling at Loch
Foy to receive on board and land Mails and Passen-
gers to and from Ireland and Scotland.)

The Steamers of the MAIL LINE are intended to be
despatched from PORTLAND as follows:—

NESTORIAN, Saturday, 22nd Jan.

PERUVIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.

AUSTRIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.

NESTORIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.

PERUVIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.

AUSTRIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.

NESTORIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.

PERUVIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.

AUSTRIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.

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AUSTRIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.

NESTORIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.

PERUVIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.

AUSTRIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.

NESTORIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.

PERUVIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.

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NESTORIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.

PERUVIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.

Belleville Business Directory.

Macellan & Macellan,
SOLICITORS in Chancery and Probate
Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street,
Belleville. 156m Wm

Ross, Bell & Holden,

BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner
of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
Hon. Jno. Ross, John Bell, Thos. Holden
156m Wm

Diamond & Dickson,

BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.,
Office:—Nelson's Hall, Front Street, Bel-
leville. 156m Wm

A. R. Dougall,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery,
Notary Public, &c., &c., corner
Office over O'Neill's Book Store, and oppo-
site "The Intelligence" Office, Front Street.

Robertson & Stewart,

BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Soli-
citors in Chancery, Probate, Convey-
ance, &c., &c., Ground floor next the
Express Office, Bridge Street,
ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEWART.
156m Wm

Legate & Price,

BAKERS, Confectioners, Family Biscuit Man-
ufacturers, &c., &c., corner
of No. 173, Front Street, Belleville. All or-
ders promptly attended to. 156m Wm

Geo. H. Haymes,

HATTER and FURRIER, Front Street, Bel-
leville. Highest price paid for raw fur.
156m Wm

McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SUR-
veyors, Architects, Draftsmen and Patent
Solicitors. 156m Wm

Pitcheley & Kelso,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine
and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Build-
ing, Front Street, Belleville. 156m Wm

Law Partnership.

THE undersigned have this day entered into
a partnership under the name of Jellitt
& Bleasdel. Office—Corner of Bridge and
Front Streets, Belleville. P. JELLETT.
8th October, 1867. J. H. T. BLEASDELL.

Forrest & Lozo's

ROYAL Photograph Gallery, Latier's New
Building, opposite the Anglo-American
Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. 380-4f

T. Lockery,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds
of Cigars, Pipes and Tobacco. No. 175,
Front Street, Belleville. None but the
quality of leaf used. 380-6m

Ponton, Finkner & Denmark

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law,
Front Street, Belleville. 156m

Angus McFee,

WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, Front St.,
Belleville. A large stock of Clocks,
Watches, Jewellery and Fancy Goods on
hand. Repairing done at short notice and on
reasonable terms. 156m

John Wilson,

BAKER and Confectioner, wholesale and
retail, at the old stand, Front Street.
Dealers will find his stock the best and cheap-
est in the country. All orders promptly filled.
156m

J. W. Brown,

MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, Front St.,
Belleville, opposite Fanning's Hotel.
Garments made to measure and warranted to
fit. 156m

Geo. Gibson,

MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and
Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. A select
assortment of ladies, gent's and children's
boots and shoes constantly on hand and made
to order. All work warranted. 156m

J. C. Vapor,

MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, opposite
Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Bel-
leville. A large stock of ready-made Clothing
always on hand. Garments made to measure
and warranted to fit. 156m

To Gold Miners

YOU will find a variety of mining tools at
the subscriber's shop. Drills and sledge-
mallets of the best refined cast steel. Solid
punched Swedes Iron Pick Axes and Prospecting
Hicks, cast steel pointed. All warranted
and cheaper than any other shop in Canada.
Shop near the Upper Bridge, Front Street,
Belleville. W. M. POWELL. 156m

McKeown & Robertson,

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and
Retail dealers in Boots and Shoes, Front
Street, Belleville. Their stock is always large,
well assorted and of the best material, and is
sold at extremely low prices for cash. Their
retail workmen can guarantee satisfaction.
All orders executed promptly, and all work
well done. Remember the place, opposite
Bennett & Bain's Brewery, Front Street, Bel-
leville. 156m

ALLSOP'S ALE,

Guinness Stout,

Blood's Porter!!

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE AT
HANLEY'S.
156m

BILL HEADS,

AND all other kinds of JOB PRINTING, exe-
cuted with neatness and dispatch at the
INTERPRETER'S Office, Front Street, Bel-
leville. 156m

At the Church Gate.

BY WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

Although I enter not,
Yet round about the spot
Of times I hover:
And near the sacred gate
With longing eyes I wait,
Expectant of her.

The minute: belt told out
Above the city's rout
And noise and humming;
They've hushed the minister bell;
The organ: 'tis to be still,
She's coming, she's coming!

My lady comes at last,
Timid and stepping fast,
And murmuring blithe,
With modest eyes downcast;
She comes—she's here, she's past!
My Heaven go with her!

LET THERE BE HARD FORTY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

No. 252

Ontario Legislature.

FEBRUARY 21st, 1868.
After a long discussion upon the estimate
during which some hard hits were exchange
ed, and the Attorney General

Mr. BLAKE said that, assuming the whole question of these educational grants was under discussion, he would like to know whether the Attorney-General telling the members if they did not like the session allowance they could "abolish it altogether" if they liked, the item for school was reached, when the following debate ensued.

remark on the mode of apportioning the grants to Grammar Schools. This was based on the erroneous principle of attendance, so that the effect had been to

to swell the attendance of classes of children not qualified for Grammar Schools—girls and others being got to attend, in order to obtain an increased grant.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD thought there was a great deal of force in the observations of the member for South Bruce. The Grammar Schools had been deteriorated by receiving children from the country.

The question had been brought under attention by a communication from

Chief Superintendent of Education, who desired his opinion whether it had been intended that girls should be admitted Grammar Schools. His (Mr. Macdonald)

impression was that such had not been the intention. This practice of getting girls into the Grammar Schools had the effect of interfering with and injuring the usefulness of higher education.

he regretted that the standard of education for young ladies in Upper Canada was not so high as in Lower Canada. He promised that the attention of the Government would

be given to the subject. Mr. Macdonald also embraced this opportunity of reading a long communication from the Chief Superintendent of Education on the subject.

of the contingencies and salaries of department, drawn out in consequence some allusions to this subject in a previous debate. Dr. Ryerson claimed that the expenses were controlled by a strict re-

to economy—that they had not increased within the last ten years, and that they were less than the corresponding expenses in Lower Canada. He said that the

published public accounts showed that Lower Canada Department of Education expended, for salaries and contingencies \$16,118 with 3,826 schools, while his

schools, besides other agencies for the diffusion of useful knowledge which do not exist in connection with the Department of Public Instruction in Lower Canada.

The only increase of salary had been in the case of two junior clerks, who were entitled to it by their long and faithful service. One of these (Mr. Stinson) had distinguished

Dr. McGILL wished to get a little information on the subject of Gramme

School education. He understood member for South Bruce and the Attorney General to say that latterly a great many girls had been made to attend the Grammar Schools in order to get larger grants.

agreed that, to some extent, that was fact, he did not agree, however, that they should be excluded from the Grammar Schools. If this were done, they would

a large extent be practically excluded from the higher education which they could not get in Grammar Schools. With all deference to Mr Young, the Inspector of Grammar Schools, who had strongly urged

the exclusion of girls, he thought learned gentleman had pressed that matter too far. Many girls were now getting good education in Grammar Schools, wh

Separate high schools for the education of girls could not, in the circumstances of the country, be at all generally established.

attention of the Government was to be given to this important subject. His impression was that Grammar Schools were not the best place for the education of the poor.

of girls. He hoped the Government would consider the propriety of giving a grant to high schools for girls in many localities through the country.

Mr. LAUDER said that in the small rid represented by Dr. McGill there were t Grammar Schools. In South Grey th was not one. The present distribution w not a just one, and he hoped the ear

Mr. SINCLAIR approved of the suggestion.

to establish schools for the superior education of girls. At the same time, he did not think they should be excluded from Grammar Schools which gave an education

Mr. FURNER, from the experience had had, believed that the system of teaching boys and girls together in Grammar

Schools worked well. The girls, in many instances, showed just as good an aptitude for learning Greek, Latin, &c., as boys. I thought Mr. Young went too far. The school teachers were to meet

Grammatical School, 1880-1885

Goods sent promptly to customers
any part of the town.
Belleville, Dec. 9, 1867. 188 45-17

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL

No. 253

An Eulogy on Woman by Mark

At the dinner given by the Correspondents Club at Washington, a few evenings

Mr. President: I do not know why I should have been singled out to receive the greatest distinction of the evening—for as the office of replying to the toast to woman has been regarded in every age. (Applause.) I do not know why I have been

am a trifle less homely than the other members of the club. But be this as may, Mr. President, I am proud of the

any one who would have accepted it most gladly, or labored with a heartier good will to do the subject justice, than I. Because, sir, I love the sex. (Laughter.) I love all the women sir irrespective of

Human intelligence cannot estimate what we owe to woman, sir. She saw our buttons. (laughter) she made a

clothes (laughter), she ropes us in at the church fairs—she confides in us; she tells us whatever she can find out about the little private affairs of the neighbors: she

us good advice—and plenty of it; she gives us a piece of her mind sometimes—and sometimes all of it; she soothes our aching brows; she bears our children—ours and

general. In all the relations of life, it is but a just and graceful tribute to a woman to say of her that she is a bride. (Great laughter.)

in whatever position or estate--she is an ornament to the place she occupies, and a treasure to the world. Here Mr. Twiss

paused, looked inquiringly at his hearers and remarked that the applause should come in at this point. It came in. Twain resumed his eulogy. Look at

notable names of history! Look at Cleopatra! look at Desdemona! look at Florence Nightingale! look at Joan of Arc! look at Lucretia Borgia! (Disapprobation)

expressed.) 'Well,' said Mr. Twain, scratching his head doubtfully, 'suppose we let Lucretia slide.' Look at Joy! Bath! look at mother Eve! (Cries of 'O

...want to, but (said Mr. Twain reflectively after a pause), Eve was ornamental, especially before the fashions changed.

I repeat, sir, look at the illustrious names of history. Look at the Widow Machree! look at Lucy Stone! look at Elizabeth Cady Stanton! look at George Fran-

Train! (Great laughter.) And, sir, I salute it with bowed head and deepest veneration, I look at the mother of Washington! I raise a boy that could not lie! (Applause.)

It might have been different with him had he belonged to a newspaper correspondence club! (Laughter, groans, hisses, cries)

around upon his excited audience and resumed.)

you place a woman she is an ornament
society and a treasure to the world. As
sweetheart she has few equals and no su-
rior (laughter) : as a cousin she is conve-

ent—as a wealthy grandmother, with incurable distemper, she is precious—as wet nurse she has no equal among me (Laughter.)

"What, sir, would the peoples of the earth be without woman? The world would be scarce, sir—almighty scarce! Then let us cherish her—let us protect her—let

"But, jesting aside, Mr. President, would

ful—worthy of all respect, of all esteem, all deference. Not any here will refuse drink her health right cordially in the

us has personally known, and loved, and honored the very best one of them all—her own mother!" (Applause.)

Statistics of Intemperance.
(From the London Times.)

Of the number of deaths which occur in England and Wales from excessive drinking only an imperfect conception can be formed, but it appears according to the

10 years 1856-65, no less than 4,922 deaths were directly ascribed to delirium tremens and 8,388 to intemperance; the death

8,160, or on an average 816 per annum. High temperature probably increases this and at the same time renders the action

delirium tremens is much more fatal in the hot than in the cold months of the year. The results, extending over a period of 2

in intemperance were equally distributed
the deaths by delirium tremens were di-
tributed over the four quarters unequally

The effect of the alcohol and the heat in producing delirium tremens is greatest at the age 40 to 60; but it is also appar-

ent at the earlier age of 20 to 40. In

BY ATLANTIC CABLE

LONDON, Feb. 24, 10 p.m.—In the House of Lords to-night, the Bill renewing the suspension of the operations of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland, was advanced to its second reading. In the debate to which the Bill gave rise, Earle Russell and Grey spoke at length, advocating the reform in Ireland in both State and Church. Speeches in reply were made by the Earls of Hardwick and Ellenborough, and the Marquis of Westmoath. In the House of Commons this evening, proceedings were unimportant.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Herald's St. Petersburg special says the Russian admiral serving in the Grecian Archipelago demanded the Porte government to authenticate or disavow certain newspaper reports circulated in Turkey, to the effect that the officers of the Czar had afforded aid to the Cretan insurgents. The Grand Vezier replied that the official despatches of the Turkish Admiral contained no such reports, and that newspapers were to blame.

LONDON, Feb. 24, evening.—Casey, who was shot some time since by Captain McKay, died at Cork to-day.

London, February 23, 11:15 a. m.—Consols to money and account steady; Bonds quiet at 71½; C 87½; Erie 48½.

LIVERPOOL, February 23, 11:15 a. m.—Cotton declining; Uplands 9½d; Orleans 9½d.

American Despatches.

— 10 —

The 'Times' Washington special says the President will to-day apply to the supreme court for a *quo warranto*, requiring Stanton to

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that Gen. Grant has issued an order to the commanders of posts, that all orders to the army must

that Gen. Thomas again demanded possession of the war office this morning, and was again ordered to his own room by Secretary Stanton.

Washington special says the President is preparing a message explaining that his action has been for the purpose of vindicating by legal method his constitutional authority.

ment resolution passed in the House at 5 o'clock p. m. The President received the news calmly. He said he was prepared for this act of his ene-

are lying, some declaring that an immo-

The following returns from Turley & Gilbert's crushing mill have been furnished us by Mr. Gilbert. They embrace all that has been crushed from the 1st February, 1868, to the 32nd inst., and it is gratifying to know that in all the lots tested more or less gold has been found. The returns are

We understand that arrangements have been made for the construction of a crushing mill under the superintendence of W. M. Robertson, Esq., a gentleman of long practical experience in other mining countries. This mill is to be put up at Lake Michigan, some fifty miles north-east of Madoc, where gold has been found in considerable quantities. It is to be hoped that parties contemplating the erection of crushers, will not overlook the fact that Belleville has foundries and machine shops where everything connected with such works can be constructed as well, and on as good terms, as can be obtained abroad.

The "irrepressible conflict" goes bravely

"He whom the gods would destroy first make mad," Ever since the war between

of those inalienable rights and privileges which were guaranteed by the Constitution.

lightened the chains with which they had bound their unhappy victims, and depriving

Every one who has read the American despatches for the last week, will not have been unprepared for the result which our

world. Already we hear of rumors that thousands of armed men are on their way from Maryland to support the President.

commenced, and in the present feverish state of the public mind, it is not at all

fact that by its wickedness, its violation of good faith with other nations, its brazen-faced sympathy with and encouragement

ment of its crimes.

BELLEVILLE STATION.



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

"THE SPORTSMAN."—The first and second numbers of this monthly journal, published by the Sportsman's Club, are now in the hands of the press.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The revenue for the month of January

COUNTY COUNCIL.—A meeting of the County Council was called for to-day, but there being no quorum, and as the matter between the

GUNNERY.—We are pleased to learn that
Capt. Knox, of the Trenton Field Battery,
4th Battalion, passed a creditable examination

LECTURE ON WILLIAM III.—Mr. Pollock
lecture last night, owing to the inclement sta

THE MERCHANTS' BANK.—At a meeting of the Shareholders of the Merchants' Bank, confirmed yesterday, the indenture of amalgamation

DIABOLICAL.—A Democratic paper in the Un-

ly, to even permit such threats to go to the world unpunished.

the following interesting papers: "Gachard on Carlos, and Philip II; Oysters, and the

HEAVY STORM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The storm which passed over Great Britain abo

Thousands, stackyards levelled to the ground and given to the winds, fences blown down.

At least four individuals were killed by a chimney breaking through a house and falling down through two or three stories.

though perhaps none so much as the Scottish metropolis.

Belleville Free Press

PRINTED BY HARMONY IN TUNES ESSENTIAL—LIBERALLY IN TUNES NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

Vol. 1.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

No. 254.

Montreal Business Directory.

do B. MACDONALD & Co.,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
18 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS.
Killed Woolen.
Linen.
Ladies Collars and Sets.
Small Wares in Great Variety.
Trimmings and Ornaments.
Hosiery and Gloves.
HATS RIBBONS, &c.
HOOP SKIRTS—our own Manufacture. 150-6m

IVES & ALLEN,
Hardware Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

KILN PLATES
AND
CASTINGS FOR BREWERIES.

Any parties about getting up new kilns for
MALT OR OATMEAL
will do well to correspond with the above.

BURROWS & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Brands, Wines, Sugars, Tobacco, &c. &c.
418 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Orders by letter, from Country Merchants not
being in Montreal, will receive
prompt attention, and goods sent by the
express and charged at lowest market prices. 150-6m

PEAVEY & MARCH,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,
Provisions,
and everything usually sold in a first class Grocery.
No. 244 Notre Dame Street, a few doors West St.
Francis Xavier Street, Montreal.

Every article warranted to be
as represented or
will be returned. Goods sent to any part of the
City of Charge. 150-6m

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
50 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
H. HOGAN, Proprietor,
West St. James Street, Montreal. 150-6m

Blackwood, Livingston & Co.,
Flour, Apples, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ashes,
Lard, &c. &c.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

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ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Montreal Business Directory.

Frothingham & Workman,
MONTREAL.

IMPORTERS, Manufacturers, and Wholesale
Dealers in Iron, Steel, Tin and General Hard-
ware.
Warehouse and Office 380 to 399, St. Paul St.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining Tools,
and have constantly on hand a large stock of
Fowler, Patent Safety Pumps, Drill Steel, &c.
May let. 150-6m

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Consulting and Analytical Chemist,
620 LaSalle Street, Montreal.

At home for consultation before 10 A. M., between
9 and 10 and after 5 P. M.

FEES FOR ANALYSIS—\$5 a metal, payable in advance.
150-6m

H. GRANT,
Watch and Clock Maker,
303 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Every description of Jewelry manufactured
and sold at lowest prices. See my own adver-
tising.

A. BOOKER,
Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant,
Office and Sale Rooms, Gibb's New Buildings, Notre
Dame Street, Montreal.

Agents for Walker Evans & Co. Sewing and Knit-
ting Cottons, Derby, and J. H. Perry & Co.'s Gray's
Patent Lamin Fibre Cottons, Nottingham, England.
150-6m

MATLAND FISHER,
TEA AND GENERAL BROKER.
Office: Corner of St. Jacques and St. Nicholas
Streets, Montreal.

Assurance—Robertson & Dennis, Robert Ed-
wards, 414 St. Jacques, 31-13m

DAVID, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
WINE, VINEY, and
And Commission Merchants,
43 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Bernard Street,
MONTREAL. 150-6m

J. V. MORGAN,
Commission Merchant.
Importers, to order of all kinds of English and French
Goods.

JOSEPH KIRKUP,
BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
and Dealer in all kinds of Brushes.
No. 320 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 150-6m

Place D'Armes Drug Store,
Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.

Visit a number of Tourists visiting the City is re-
quested to my select stock of English Toilet Articles,
which for variety and excellence cannot be surpassed.
150-6m

Established 1861.
JOHN F. McQUAIG,
Shipping and General Agent,
Office—Corner, Prince Xavier and Hospital, and
St. Charles Street, MONTREAL.

Personal attention given to the Sale of Pot
and Pearl Ashes and of Potatoes, and purchase of Mer-
chandise.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,
100 GUY STREET, MONTREAL.

HAIR OIL, LARD, SOAP, &c. &c.
HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES,
Toilet Articles,
Paints and Putty,
Fire Clay,
Chimney Pipe, &c.
150-6m

AMERICAN SOAP, CHAIR,
150-6m

THOS. HOBSON & Co.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL.

General services made on consignments to one
of our agents for shipment to four Great Britain
and the Continent.

A. ROBERTSON & Co.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Manila, Shawl, Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery,
Gloves, Hosiery, Small Wares, Colours, Cana-
dian Woolens, Flannels and Blankets, Lenses, Oatmeal,
Prime, Stuffs, Dress Goods, Muslins.
479 St. Paul Street & 290 Commissioners St.,
MONTREAL.

Address JOHN'S C.
Sherbrooke, Q.

Important to Miners and
Mining Men.

JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse
for Wet Ground and Submarine
Blasting, is much cheaper than any other,
and pronounced by Mining men much better
than any imported.

Testimonials received from men well
known in the mining and quarrying business
of Canada and the United States.
Messrs. Morrill & Colby, Bennett, Wiswell
Macfarland, Adams, Watson, Griffith, Wear,
and others.

All orders promptly attended to.
150-6m

TERRAPIN RESTAURANT

CHARLES PAPINEAU,
BEGS to inform the public that he has
opened the TERRAPIN RESTAURANT,
in Coleman's Building, next door to Dr. Cole-
man's Drug Store, and has fitted it up in
first class style, with every convenience. He
will keep constantly on hand the best Ale,
Porter, and the purest brands of Liquors,
and Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.,
always on hand.
Belleville, Oct. 16, 1867. 150-6m

CONCER BROS.

FEELING thankful for the very liberal
patronage given them for the past year,
beg to remind their customers and the public
that having thoroughly

REFITTED THEIR STORE!
are now opening a well assorted stock of
FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES,
COBBERS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

Special attention is called to their fine as
sortment of
Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, &c.

R. D. CONGER. J. A. CONGER
Nov. 13th, 1867. 150-6m

MONTREAL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

UNDER Contract with the Government of Canada for
the Carriage of Passengers and Mail.

Canadian & United States Mails.
100-TONNAGE ARRANGEMENTS—1867.

Passengers Booked to London and Liverpool.
Return Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.

This Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the un-
dermentioned First-Class, Full-Powered, City-built,
Double-Ended Iron Steamships:

NAME	TONS	CAPTAIN
AUSTRIAN	2700	Capt. Atwood
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt. Atwood
MURRAY	2700	Capt. Atwood
PERUVIAN	2700	Capt. Atwood
HIBERNIAN	2700	Capt. Atwood
NOVA-SCOTIA	2700	Capt. Atwood
NORTH-AMERICAN	2700	Capt. Atwood
BELOJAN	2700	Capt. Atwood
DANABUS	2700	Capt. Atwood

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY,
and from PORTLAND every SATURDAY, calling at
Plymouth to receive on board and Mail and Passen-
gers to and from Ireland and Scotland.)

The Steamers of the MAIL LINE are intended to be
despatched from PORTLAND as undermentioned, viz—
NOVA-SCOTIA, Saturday, 22nd Feb.
NESTORIAN, Saturday, 29th Feb.
MURRAY, Saturday, 6th March.
PERUVIAN, Saturday, 13th March.
HIBERNIAN, Saturday, 20th March.
NOVA-SCOTIA, Saturday, 27th March.
NORTH-AMERICAN, Saturday, 3rd April.
BELOJAN, Saturday, 10th April.
DANABUS, Saturday, 17th April.

Rates of Passage from Belleville to Liverpool or
Liverpool per Grand Frank Railway—
CABIN, According to accommodation, \$20 to \$30
STEERAGE, 10 to 15

An experienced third class cabin on each vessel.
Berths not secured until paid for.
For particulars apply to
J. W. THOMPSON, Agent,
Canadian Express Office,
71 DUNDAS STREET, BELLEVILLE.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
For 1868.

THE CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES,
BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST.

THIS edition of women, the sister of fashion, the en-
courager and publisher of the best literature of the
day, the pattern from which all others copy.

READING MATTER.
The volume for 1867 will be set up with new and varied types, and of
a size that will enable the reader to read a large quantity of
reading matter amounting to about seven pages in each
number.

BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATES.
Of these the LADY'S BOOK contains fourteen every year.
Superior to any other magazine in the country, and
this country, either by color or per se.

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MARION HARLAND,
Author of "Alice," "Hidden Path," "The Blue Bird,"
"The Secret," "The Hidden Path," "The Blue Bird,"
who contributes to an often monthly publication, will
furnish a new novel for 1868, called "Fanny Row-
land," that will run through the year. Her stories are
anxious and sagacious, and as they are copyrighted, can
be found nowhere else. The LADY'S BOOK is a most ad-
mirable work of art and is well retained.

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The original and fashionable plates will be continued
Month after month. The only magazine in this country
that gives these designs to the LADY'S BOOK.

DRAMA LITERATURE.—In this we are also strong
and complete. The LADY'S BOOK is the only magazine in
which these plays are published, and as they are copyrighted,
can be found nowhere else. The LADY'S BOOK is a most ad-
mirable work of art and is well retained.

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Upon every subject, for the Doctor, Nurse, Kitchen,
House, and Laundry.

Terms for 1868.
One copy, one year, \$3 00
Two copies, one year, 5 00
Three copies, one year, 7 00
Four copies, one year, 9 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to
the person getting up the club, making
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to
the person getting up the club, making
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the person getting up the club, making
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the person getting up the club, making
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the person getting up the club, making
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the person getting up the club, making
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the person getting up the club, making
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the person getting up the club, making
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the person getting up the club, making
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the person getting up the club, making
Eighteen copies, one year, and an extra copy to
the person getting up the club, making
Nineteen copies, one year, and an extra copy to
the person getting up the club, making
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to
the person getting up the club, making

Belleville Business Directory.

Maclean & Maclean,
Solicitors in Chancery and Insolvency
Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c.
Office—Over H. Kell's Store, Front Street,
Belleville. 150m-WV

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c. &c., corner
Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
Box Jno. Ross. JOHN BELL. 150m-WV

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery, &c. &c.,
Office:—Nelson's Hall, Front Street, Bel-
leville. A. DIAMOND. GEO. D. DICKSON. 150m-WV

A. B. Dougall,
BARRISTER, &c. &c., Solicitor in Chancery,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office over Overall's Book Store, and oppo-
site "The Intelligencer" Office, Front Street.

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Soli-
citors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Convey-
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Express Office, Bridge Street.
ALAN ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEWART. 150m-WV

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit Man-
ufacturers and Dealers in Family Groceries,
No. 175, Front Street, Belleville. All or-
ders promptly attended to. 150m-WV

Geo. H. Haynes,
HATTER and FURRIER, Front Street, Bel-
leville. Highest prices paid for raw furs. 150m-WV

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ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SUR-
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Solicitors, 153 1/2 Front Street, Belleville. 1D

Pitcheilly & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine
and Spirit Merchants. Commercial Build-
ings, Front Street, Belleville. 150m-WV

Law Partnership.
THE undersigned have this day entered into
a partnership under the name of Jellett
& Blandell. Office—Corner of Bridge and
Front Streets, Belleville. S. P. JELLETT.
8th October, 1867. S. P. JELLETT.

Forrest & Lozo,
ROYAL Photograph Gallery, Laizer's New
Building, opposite the Anglo-American
Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. 200-6m

T. Lockery,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds
of Retail, at the old stand, Front Street,
Belleville. Note that the best
quality of leaf used. 150-6m

Ponton, Falkner & Denmark
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law,
Front Street, Belleville. 150m

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, Front St.,
Belleville. A large stock of Clocks,
Watches, Jewellery and Silver. Always on
hand. Repairing done at short notice and on
reasonable terms. 150-6m

John Wilson,
BAKER and Confectioner, wholesale and
retail, at the old stand, Front Street,
Belleville. Dealers will find his stock the best and
cheapest in the country. All orders promptly filled.
150-6m

J. W. Brown,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, Front St.,
Belleville, opposite Fanning's Hotel.
Garments made to measure and warranted to fit.
150-6m

Geo. Gibson,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and
Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. A select
assortment of ladies' dress and children's
boots and shoes constantly on hand and made
to order. All work warranted. 150-6m

J. E. Vapor,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, opposite
Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Bel-
leville. A large stock of Ready-made Clothing
always on hand. Garments made to measure
and warranted to fit. 150-6m

To Gold Miners
YOU will find a variety of mining tools at
the subscriber's shop. Drills and picks
well assorted and of the best material, and
punched Swedes Iron Pick Axes and Prospector
Picks, cut steel pointed. All warranted.
and cheaper than any other shop in Canada.
Shop near the Upper Bridge, Front Street,
Belleville. W. M. FOWLE. 150m

McKeown & Robertson,
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and
Retail Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Front
Street, Belleville. Their stock is always large
and well assorted, and of the best material, and
sold at extremely low prices for cash. They
are extensive manufacturers, and all work
done to order. They can guarantee satisfaction.
All orders executed promptly, and all work
warranted. Remember the place. Opposite
Bennett & Bain's Brewery, Front Street, Bel-
leville. 150-6m

ALLSOP'S ALE,
Guinness' Stout,
Blood's Porter!!
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE AT
HAMBLY'S.
150m

HILL HEADS,
AND all other kinds of Jap. PRINTING, exe-
cuted with neatness and dispatch at the
JAPANESE PRINTING OFFICE, Front Street, Bel-
leville. 150-6m

The Printer's Toll.

Blow, ye stormy winds of winter,
Drive the chilly, drifting snow,
Heads not how the winds may blow.

Click, click, bliste go dropping,
Here and there upon his cap,
As he stands for hours posing
Every letter in its place.

Heaven send the useful printer
Every corner of his head
For our nights were cold in winter
Had we not the news to read.

Sad would be the world's condition
If no printer boys were found;
Insurance and superintendence,
Ain and suffering would abound.

Yes, it is the busy printer that
Rolls the car of knowledge on,
And a glorious mental winter
Soon would reign if he were gone.

Money's useful, yet the whimsical
Will not hold a high place
As the busy printer's boy,
Flinging type before the case.

Yet while the type they're busy setting,
Leave our thanks to him who
Prints the words for our eyes,
Printers whilst for their part.

Oh! I regretted ungraciously
When on an enlightening night
I saw with my own eyes
As to light the printer's toll!

But I know how extremely busy
Flinging type before the case,
Thinking till he's almost dizzy,
To catch the human race.

Josh Billings on Chicago.

Chicago is the Jerusalem, the Mecca of
the West, every body wants to see what
an awful city she is, and that there will be
a million or live beings in her in a few days.

The growth of this city has been lively.
I know all about it when it didn't have 19
hundred souls, nor body's in it, and I
presume its population is now nearly 800
thousand, I don't ask the amount of
her folks, for the same reason named above,
I don't want to strain the imagination out
here, every body has as much as they can
do now to keep from shouting.

While in Chicago I had several talks
with her souls, and I gathered from what
they told me that New York would soon
be a second class place, if they didn't have
any pulp licks.

Chicago already exceeds New York, in
the amount of her divorce tinnage, and in
the number of her play cards advising
strangers to beware "confidence men."

You can read this cheerful rejoinder
every 30 feet, all over the city, it almost
makes one think that there is "Bismarck"
in it.

If Chicago owns herself, or one half
herself, she is truly a big thing, but I some-
body else owns her, and I suppose is that
the day will come when sympathy will have
elephants to sell, and few buyers.

What relation she may sustain in the
fewer, few other cities in the Union, I
don't intend to tell, but I will bet some 30
dollars that Milwaukee, 40 years from
now will be the most city of the
two, and over 4 times as much as herself.

I don't suppose that there is a single soul
in Chicago, if he should ever read this
and send me a bottle of "Mrs. Wilson's Soot-
ing Syrup," but if they do, I certainly
should see them and get a package of worm
lozenges better.

The Training of Women in
Household Matters.

There comes, however, a time between
the school-girl and the married life,
which must be occupied in some fashion
or other. It seems to me that this is just
the period when a girl ought to undergo
the training which is to fit her to take her
place in the world as a useful member of
society. Few girls are married directly
after leaving school, and the few that are,
miss a very pleasant period of women's
existence. To use the words of an old book
of advice to women (whose name we now
entirely forget), they have "know what it
is to be a woman, and to have the con-
sideration extended to a grown-up
young lady." But this "grown-up young
lady" has also been said to be
merely in the position of waiting to be
married, and in the meantime to be fritting
away a great deal of valuable time, in
idleness, and somewhat contemptible. While
every woman has a right to think that she
may be married, every woman should be
should be especially guarded against form-
ing during the period of "grown-up occu-
pation," habits of want of industry and
industry, which will never know what it
is to be a woman, and to have the con-
sideration extended to a grown-up
young lady. It can do her no harm,
and may be of infinite service to her, that
she should be acquainted with the details
of house management.

It is to the young woman, who can speak
three languages, and who can speak the
language of the power of executing the most
difficult of jobs, if she knows nothing of

the prices of articles of food, or the quantities which ought to be consumed by a family consisting of so many members. When she begins to have her own key basket, and the power of ordering her dinner, and the engaging of servants, she ought not to be ignorant of the duties of a woman in such a position. The maid of the house, of the price which various articles ought to be given for the articles in her store room.—The Queen.

The Estimates for Quebec and Ontario.

It must be allowed that a comparison of the financial estimates of the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec is decidedly favorable to the former. We are far from believing that the Government of Quebec have been guilty of any great extravagance, but, compared with the present economical system of Government in our own Province, the cost of Government appears heavy. Thus we find the cost of the civil government in Ontario, in 1894, is \$1,546,000; Quebec, \$1,800,000; Legislation in Ontario, \$100,000; in Quebec, \$100,000; Administration of Justice in Ontario, \$200,000; in Quebec, \$200,000; Education in Ontario, \$300,000; in Quebec, \$300,000; Agriculture in Ontario, \$30,000; in Quebec, \$30,000; and so on with the smaller items. When we remember that the population and resources of Quebec are smaller than our own, the fact that the local government of that Province is to cost three quarters of a million more than ours, is still more noteworthy.

"Church and State."

We shall probably be told by some of the advocates of a monopoly of Government aid to Colleges, that the following facts are conclusive of the existence of a Union between "Church and State" in the neighboring Republic. Such a conclusion, though extremely absurd, is quite keeping with the sophistry that grants a similar kind in Ontario, an indicative of the churchmen here. We have before us a return obtained from the Comptroller of the State of New York of the sums granted to various Colleges and Universities in that State, during the last ten years. We will give a few examples in regard to those institutions, whose denominational control is dated in the American National Almanac: Genesee College (Methodist) \$11,000; Geneva College (Episcopal) \$14,500; Hamilton College (Baptist) \$11,000; St. John's College (Roman Catholic) \$5,000; St. Lawrence University (Universalist) \$25,000; Troy University (Roman Catholic) \$5,000; Rochester University (Universalist) \$5,000; University of New York (Protestant Reformed) \$18,000; Martin Luther College, now called the University of Buffalo (Lutheran) \$3,000; Elmira Female College (Presbyterian) \$3,000; etc., etc.—Exchange.

Human Beings without Souls.

It is told in the United States Press that a new pamphlet is now circulating in the Southern States, one which is intended to establish the proposition that "the Negro has no soul, and is merely the highest type of the beast creation." A Western contemporary says: "The argument in support of the new doctrine professes to be drawn from the Bible itself. Assuming, as admitted beyond question, that every human being in the world was destroyed by the deluge, excepting the eight persons saved in the ark, an attempt is made to show that the descendants of Noah and his family, through all the changes of habits and climate, never possessed any of the distinctive features of the negro organism, but always, without a single exception, were found to have white or olive-colored skins, long hair, straight noses, thin lips, and so on. Having, by a long train of reasoning, settled the author's satisfaction the allegation that the ancestors of the black race were not in the ark, as human beings, the deduction is made that, as every living creature outside that refuge perished by the flood, the negro must have been there as a beast, and of course without a soul. The assumption is then made, and proof from the Scriptures undertaken, that miscegenation—being in the nature of marriage of man with beast—inflicted the punishment of the deluge. The argument is managed with considerable ingenuity, and is well fitted to impress the ignorant whites of the South, particularly as it comes in with preconceived notions of the negro's natural and inalienable inferiority. It is not probable that such an impious theory will have many believers, even among the 'ignorant whites of the South,' who find much of the negro race as highly endowed with natural talents as they are themselves.

Remarkable Skating Fete.

At the Gratiot street, Detroit, (Michigan) Skating rink, on Friday afternoon, 24th ult., at three o'clock, Miss Anna Clark, a young lady only seventeen years of age, undertook the task of skating thirty hours, continuously, without sleep, and with but one minute's rest each hour. She completed her task on the next (Saturday) evening at nine o'clock. She started at rapid speed, and kept it for the first half hour, which she preferred to rather than the stated intervals of less frequent returns, and at the very little during the time, and drank at intervals of two hours a cup of strong chocolate. Toward noon of Saturday she complained of drowsiness, and a great deal of off. A swollen and inflamed knee troubled her more than anything else. The number of visitors to the rink increased as night approached to fifteen or eighteen hundred, while hundreds of men,

women and children were crowded around the entrance to the rink, intent upon having at least one glimpse. A rope was stretched across the rink, leaving a space some twenty-five feet wide for the performance. To keep the efforts of a half dozen policemen, however, in spite of this precaution, to keep the crowd back. At five minutes to nine o'clock the band struck up a lively air, and the young ladies and gentlemen, who were gathered in such cheering again and again. As the time-keeper announced time, a general rush was made for the entrance, and for half an hour the jam was frightful. The police at length were enabled to clear a place for the skaters, who quickly entered a hack, and was conveyed to her home, No. 446 Brandon street, and the crowd gradually dispersed, satisfied that they had witnessed the triumphant ending of one of the most remarkable feats of endurance ever essayed by a woman.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.	
Morning Express going West.	7:00 A.M.
Evening Express going East.	8:15 P.M.
Mixed Train going West.	10:35 A.M.
Merchants' Express Freight	
allowed on this train.	6:30 P.M.
Noon Express going East.	12:05 P.M.
Night Express going West.	12:05 A.M.
Mixed Train going East.	11:10 P.M.
Merchants' Express Freight	
allowed on this train.	9:30 P.M.
Montreal Time	

BELEVILLE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28.

MAILS.—No trains have arrived from the West yet. We learn that the trains leave Toronto this evening.

MR. HOWE.—By telegram from Nova Scotia, it is said that the Hon. Joseph Howe has accepted a lucrative position as a London newspaper.

MUSIC.—We are indebted to Mr. Harrison, book-seller, for a copy of a Magazine of Popular Music, published in London, England. The present number contains "The Gentle Wind of Night"—Song. "The Best Out of Lancers." "Frank the Forester." "Balld." "After Supper"—Gospel. "The Upper Ten." Comic Song. Price 35 cents. The introduction of this Magazine into the country will enable the lovers of song and of good music to supply themselves cheaply.

BREWER RAIL.—The New York Tribune of the 20th inst., says that "in a single day, the patrol on a certain New Jersey railroad discovered no fewer than eighty-five broken rails." It is then found to be the case upon our roads in Canada, what a hue and cry we should hear against Grand Trunk management and recklessness. And yet, how much greater are the difficulties to contend against in Canada during the winter than in New Jersey. Considering the length of our roads and the severity of the weather, we have less accidents than any part of the United States.

EARTHQUAKES PREMISED.—Prof. A. M. Dellese, who has been sent by the French Academy to Jamaica, asserts that a series of celestial and terrestrial phenomena is at hand. On the night of the 27th February, in the western heavens, there will be a conjunction of the moon with Jupiter and Venus, and three nights after Jupiter will pass Venus by only twenty-three seconds of a degree. The result of these conjunctions and perturbations will be atmospheric commotion—electrical discharges, heavy gales, high tides, earthquakes. Moreover, the whole year will be remarkable for its storms, inundations, eruptions, quakings of the earth, &c. &c. American papers state that the current of the Gulf stream have recently increased one fourth in speed.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.—Our readers have heard and read a great deal about Valrusia. The following from a gentleman who tenanted the country from the 19th October to the 13th November, we have every reason to believe correct: On the first day it rained with easterly winds; on the second, heavy rains and easterly winds; on the third, rain and fog; on the fourth, rain and fog; on the fifth, rain, hail, snow, thunder and lightning; and strong easterly winds; on the sixth and seventh, rain and fog and rain and hail; on the eighth, rain and fog and hail; on the ninth, regular West India cyclone; on the tenth, hurricane, lightning, hail, and rain; on the eleventh, the twenty-fifth inclusive, a grand combination of rain, hail, snow, lightning, ice, equals, fog, gales, and mist, in one fierce outburst of discordant connotation."

BAZAR AND CONCERT IN STIRLING.—The ladies in connection with St. John's Church, Stirling, held a highly successful bazaar and concert in Chard's Hall, on Thursday evening last. An excellent tea was served at seven o'clock, after which the assemblage were entertained with a large number of select pieces of vocal and instrumental music by the Stirling Girls' Club, which had been prepared for the occasion. The Stirling Bazaar Band also furnished some splendid music. Then came the sale of Indian goods, and a considerable sum of money in the hands of the committee. The latter part of the programme was left entirely in the hands of the younger portion of the assemblage, who immediately

brought the services of the String Band into requisition. The proceeds of the evening amounted to over one hundred dollars, and are to be applied in liquidation of the debt on the church.

Nova Scotian Members.

Some days, since we noticed a speech, delivered by a Mr. McDonald in Nova Scotia, in which he recommended the members of the House of Commons not to return to their duties. Mr. Savary, another of the members for Nova Scotia, takes a different view. He said, in a speech delivered lately: "We go back, there is no doubt, but you must confide in your members. They are capable and trustworthy. They have all been steadfast but 'one.' That one (Mr. Campbell) will no doubt soon have followers. The folly of keeping up an agitation about repeal will soon become apparent to the most obtuse of the Nova Scotian members, and the sooner they settle down to work the better for their Province."

Weights and Measures.

Under this heading the *Peterboro Review* calls attention to the report of the Inspector of Weights and Measures in the County of Peterboro, who says: "there is a great difference in the measures in the dry goods stores, varying in some instances three inches, and in one instance more. But he had inspected all the weights and liquor measures of the County and made them all correct. The *Review* also says: "in several instances, he found light and unauthorized weights in use, to the serious loss of purchasers and the fraudulent 'advantage of the dealers.' It is then argued with much force, that the remuneration to the Inspectors, is not sufficient to warrant them in properly looking after the fraudulent vendors in a County. It is an important question, and demands the attention of the authorities."

News from Halifax.

The following special telegrams are from the Montreal Gazette:

HALIFAX, Feb. 24th. The House met at three, and sat for some time with closed doors. The Attorney General reported an address to the Queen, embodying the repeal resolutions, and moved that an address to the Lieutenant-Governor be passed, asking him to submit the same to the Queen, which was passed. Mr. Blanchard objected to the address being entered as passed unanimously. The speaker decided against him. Mr. Blanchard requested a vote to be taken on Mr. Howe's credentials as a delegate to the Imperial Government. The Provincial Secretary replied evasively.

The Attorney General introduced a resolution on the subject of the Nova Scotia. The resolution was passed. The British North American Act, she would be prepared to take a full share of the expense of the construction of the International Railroad.

Mr. Blanchard recommended delay, and that so important a measure calculated largely to affect the revenues of the Province for all time to come, be laid on the table as a notice move.

The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow. It is reported that Mr. Howe has not gone home as a delegate, but has accepted a lucrative situation on a London paper, and will not return to Nova Scotia.

The Dominion members residing here held a caucus, to consider whether they would go to Ottawa again. The *Express* learns that they will all proceed thither except Power, who is in poor health. A number of small fires occurred during the past three days. Last night the Methodist church structure, took fire from a defective chimney, and was totally consumed. Building and organ partially insured. The wind being fortunately north and the water supply cut off, the barracks and other adjoining public buildings escaped.

Weather continues severe.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

Sir,—Is there no By-Law to prevent cows running at large in Belleville? It is very annoying to the farmers who are obliged to drive on the market to sell their hay and other produce, to have half-a-dozen or more cows hanging about the market, and waiting to devour the contents. It is well known fact that some parties in town keep their cows in winter by allowing them to steal what they can get from the farmers' fields and houses. It seems to me, if there is any law to prevent this it should be enforced. If there is none, there should be.

Yours, &c. FARMER.

February 22, 1888.

Editorial Summary.

—The Empress Eugenie's mourning is said to rival her husband's.

—Gladstone receives \$500 each for his articles in an English Magazine.

—Montgomery, Ala., enjoyed skating last week, for the first time in many years.

—A Paris Princess has just paid \$20,000 for a single ball dress.

—The finest street in the city of Constantinople is only 20 feet wide.

—When the Pacific Railroad is completed a traveler may go around the world in three months.

—The proposed Ontario Official Gazette will only involve a provisional charge of \$4,000 a year.

—Prices in Sitka have gone up from 300 to 500 per cent since the Yankees took possession.

—Planters in Greene County, Ala., offer to give the use of their land for the year to come to any one who will pay the taxes.

—A lad in a French prison has made a watch out of straw, which keeps perfect time. An offer for his prison is \$100 a year.

—The examination of Volunteer Officers by the Board of Officers for this district, takes place at Kingston on the 10th of March.

—On the 12th inst. a colored pair was married in St. Louis, the ceremony taking two hours and a half. But they could afford to spend the time, as each had a fortune of nearly half a million.

—A pamphlet is creating a sensation in Paris, which charges the Empress with having had a child before her marriage, which is said to be held in England by parties who are constantly blackmailing her.

—Mr. George Francis Train applied to the N. Y. Legislature for the liberty of his last letter, because he is "deep in correspondence with the authorities on the purchase of Ireland for \$100,000,000 in gold."

—Hon. Mr. Dunkin, Quebec, has moved a series of resolutions proposing an increase of 25 per cent on the tavern licenses, auctioneers' licenses, pedlars' licenses, and billiard table licenses. The motion was carried.

—Sketch from fashionable life.—Morning call, Saturday. First lady.—Do you go to church to-morrow, dear? Second lady.—Well, dear, that entirely depends upon my bonnet.

—A celebrated lawyer once said that the three most troublesome clients he ever had were a young lady who wanted to get married, a married woman who wanted a divorce, and an old maid who didn't know what she wanted.

—A French scientific paper says that the pulse of the first Napoleon, when he was calm, beat only forty times a minute, or almost half less than ordinary persons, and that this was the secret of his coolness in the weightiest moments of his life.

—The Peterboro Review learns that the directors of the Galway Mining Company intend to commence operations on the first of March, so as to develop the favorable indications of the stock just before the close of the year at Christmas. A "blow up" was then reached, which promised a large deposit of lead.

—The Hamilton Spectator says: "The statement in the Toronto correspondence of the Hamilton Times to the effect that negotiations have been going on between Mr. White and leading politicians in Toronto, with a view to the publication of the Spectator in that city, is quite incorrect."

—The Volunteers at Guelph were inspected recently by Lieut. Col. Barrett, who informed them that they would be called out for 21 days before the middle of June, and receive 40 cents per day, plus the allowance for home drill, and a bounty to five years old volunteers.

—The printers of Toronto gave a grand supper on the 24th inst., in order to commemorate the twenty-fourth anniversary of their Union. Mr. Chas. Blackhall, President of the Society, occupied the chair, supported by the Mayor and Mr. R. A. Harrison, M. P., for Toronto West.

—The Halifax Reporter says that Mr. Morison, one of the members of the Nova Scotia Assembly, closed with the following eloquent peroration against the Confederation: "Had ten thousand voices, each as loud as a dozen cats in a garden—would cry all my life, 'No Confederation! No Confederation! No Confederation!'"

—Mr. Evans, the President of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, Toronto, has proposed a charge against Mr. McVay, the Police Magistrate of that city, of having shared with G. A. Mason, the informer, the fines imposed by the Police Magistrate upon certain persons convicted before him in the Police Court. Mr. Boulton has moved in the City Council for the Recorder to investigate the charge and report the result of the enquiry, with all the evidence adduced.

—The St. John Telegraph understands that soon after the opening of Parliament in March, the Hon. Mr. Gray, a member of the committee appointed to frame a new Law for the Dominion, will move for the adoption of the old Canadian Act. The Telegraph further says that this law was passed by the U. S. Congress just in its provisions, that it was adopted by that body of legislators almost without alteration.

At Montgomery, Alabama, the poles to vote "My name is Henry Clay." "All right, Henry, you can vote, you're registered." But Henry, where were you born? "In Kentucky, my Henry Clay." "Is Ashland my father?" And so he cast his vote.

Some time ago an affectionate wife departed this life for the benefit of her husband, who remained in bed, and was unable to pass him over the side as dead; his mistress picked him up, but the poor fellow revived on coming on deck, and said: "Och, Fack, don't do me any harm!" Why not, said Pat? "didn't the doctor say I was dead?" and thinking for a minute, said: "Well, be—, I believe I'll wait."

In a few minutes the order came, "revive you now, and get up!" Pat felt mortally wounded, and dragging himself up to his dying gasp, put his arm round his neck, and said: "Well, Jack, my lad, we will go over the side together now," and shortly expired.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 28, midnight.—It is now thought Mr. Disraeli will resign his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that Sir Stafford Northcote will take his place. No one is yet named as the probable successor of the latter as Secretary of State for India.

Official despatches from Gen. Napier say the army sent by him to Prince Kasal was well received at Dabar, and saved 3,000 warriors, with their chiefs, assembled at Adra, by whom he was heartily welcomed.

PARIS, Feb. 28, midnight.—Mr. Packer, an American, who took part in the alleged disturbance at the O'Don theatre, on the performance of Victor Hugo's drama "Ray Blac," has been tried and sentenced to six days' imprisonment, and the payment of a slight fine.

BERLIN, Feb. 28, evening.—The new treaty which has been concluded between the United States and the North German confederation, provides that natives of ordinary unalloyed blood, and those who, after taking out their naturalization papers, have resided five years in a foreign country, should be released from the obligations of military service in Germany.

LONDON, February 28, 11:15 a.m.—Consols 92 to 92½ for money and accounts. Bonds 71½ to 71¾; 100's; 100's; 100's.

LIVERPOOL, February 28, 11:15 a.m.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged. Sugar firm. Petroleum firm.

LONDON, February 28, 1:30 p.m.—Glasgow 82½ to 83½; Erie 44½; others the same.

LIVERPOOL, February 28, 1:30 p.m.—Cotton dull and easier, declined ½d. Uplands 9½d. Orleans 9½d.; Lard active and advanced, advanced 2d. sales at 60s; Bacon declined to 51s 4d. Others the same.

American Despatches.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The House Committee on Education and Labor, at 11:30 p.m., and formally impeached Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for violation of the laws and malfeasance in office. The Senate nominated a committee of seven to make arrangements for the trial of the President. While impeachment appears inevitable, several Republican Senators were very desirous of testing the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office Bill before any definite action should be taken. The President declares that he is willing to go before the country on his last message respecting his removal of Stanton.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Herald's Washington special says: A remarkable lull in the bellicose sentiment of the past few days is noticed throughout the city to-night. The struggle for the possession of the War Department promises to settle down into a regular, rather than a law suit, and of the whole matter is swallowed up in the more important matter of impeachment.

The Tribune's Washington special says: The feeling of fear of impeachment grows stronger. The question to be decided in regard to the last offence of the President is whether he is guilty of mistaken construction or intentional violation of the laws. The room for doubt, on the hand seems to be small. Secretary Stanton to-day made a requisition on the Treasury, which, after some hesitation, was granted.

The World's Washington special says: Gen. Thomas will waive his claim to be committed, and on a writ of Habeas corpus, and thus bring the Tenure of Office Bill before Chief Justice Chase at once.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—Advices from Mexico received here state that the Mexican government has recognized the English and Spanish debts, and that a special commission has been appointed to investigate the converted bonds. The revolutionists in Yucatan hold possession of the Town of Trimal, which was besieged on the 12th inst. Gen. Alonzo expected the place to capitulate on the 13th. A number of leading rebels who escaped from San Juan de los Rios, were driven ashore by two of Juarez's gunboats, and were slain by the latter. The parties escaped to the interior.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.—Major-General Geo. A. McCull died yesterday at Westchester.

—A young man named Jesse Mills was literally cut to pieces by falling against a saw in a saw mill at Lissell, on Thursday last.

James P. Thomas, a barber, and Miss Antonette Rudiger, both colored, were married in St. Vincent's Church, St. Louis, on Wednesday. The ceremony occupied two hours and a half. The bride was worth the bride had \$100,000. The husband has nearly the same amount. He presented the bride a check for \$10,000 as a wedding gift. The bride veil cost \$750, and the bride wore earrings costing \$500. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Burke performed the ceremony.

A STORY OF THE BATTLE OF THE NILE.—An incident of the battle of the Nile, never in print before, the writer heard told by one who witnessed it. During the action, a man mortally wounded was carried to the cockpit; the surgeon gave the order to pass him over the side as dead; his mistress picked him up, but the poor fellow revived on coming on deck, and said: "Och, Fack, don't do me any harm!" Why not, said Pat? "didn't the doctor say I was dead?" and thinking for a minute, said: "Well, be—, I believe I'll wait."

In a few minutes the order came, "revive you now, and get up!" Pat felt mortally wounded, and dragging himself up to his dying gasp, put his arm round his neck, and said: "Well, Jack, my lad, we will go over the side together now," and shortly expired.

"Professor Palmer, the Flying Man," who has been exhibiting in London, walking on a glass ceiling with his head downwards, fell head foremost the other evening. The ceiling was eighty or ninety feet from the ground, but a netting was spread for him thirty feet below the ceiling. He struck upon the back of his neck just within the netting, and was scarcely injured, but his escape from a terrible death was very narrow. He did not finish the performance.

A city boy being in a country tavern, located at his camp, and agreed to drop money into a hat with any one present, the man who held out longest to have the whole and treat the company, which was rather large. A farmer accepting the challenge, the boy dropped a five dollar greenback in the hat and the farmer followed with a ten cent shilling. "Go on," said the boy. "I won't," said the farmer. "You take the whole and treat the company."

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

Commercial Bills, Feb. 23.
Greenbacks, buying at... 70
selling at... 72
Bank of Upper Canada Bills... 62
Silver, buying at... 31
selling at... 32
Gold opened at 143; closed at 144.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Intelligence Office, Belleville, Feb. 23, 1888.
Wheat—\$1.00 to \$1.15
Rye—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Barley—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Oats—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Corn—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Flour—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Butter—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Eggs—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Hides—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Tallow—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Lard—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Cattle—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Horses—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Pigs—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Sheep—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Goats—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Dogs—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Birds—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Fish—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Fruit—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Vegetables—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Flowers—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Clothing—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Furniture—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Household Goods—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Miscellaneous—\$1.00 to \$1.10

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, February 23.
Cotton dull at 24 1/2 for middling uplands.
Wool heavy; receipts 3,047 bales; sales 7,800 bales at 45 to 46 for superior state and western; 40 to 41 for common to choice extra state; 35 to 36 for heavy extra; 30 to 31 for medium extra; 25 to 26 for light extra.
Rye quiet and firm; sales at 41 1/2.
Corn opened dull; receipts 100,000 bushels; sales 38,000 bushels at 31 1/2 for new mixed western; 31 1/2 to 31 3/4 for high mixed and yellow; 31 1/2 to 31 3/4 for white southern.
Barley scarce and firm.
Oats dull; receipts 31,000 bushels at 23 1/2 for western; 23 1/2 to 24 for new.
Flour heavy; sales 2,500 barrels at 23 1/2 to 24 for old; 24 1/2 to 25 for new.
Beef firm.
Cut meat firm.
Lard firm and quiet; sales 1,140 barrels at 14 1/2 to 15 1/2.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 23.
Stocks heavy and lower after call.
Money 10 to 15 per cent.
Sterling Exchange 109 1/2 to 109 3/4.
Gold 141 1/2.
Ticket Office for Great Western Railway, opposite the Market, Front St. Tickets issued to Milwaukee, Chicago, New Orleans, Omaha City, Nebraska, 70 miles, Fort Riley, Kansas, Cheyenne, Dakota, Denver Colorado and all points West. Fare received, either in Greenbacks or current coin for the Dominion of Canada.
R. P. DAVY, AGENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LEXINGTON, Missouri, May 23, 1888.
Dear Sir:—I have made Allen's Lung Balm pretty well known in our city and country, and have sold about the four dozen bottles sent me in March last; and I feel that persons who try the Balm, come back and for more, as it gives them satisfaction, and I recommend it in preference to any other medicine for Coughs and Colds. Please send more dozen bottles as soon as possible.
Yours truly,
THOMAS J. FLETCHER, Druggist.
P. S.—I will more Allen's Lung Balm, than all other remedies together, and it gives general satisfaction. Sold by all Family Medicine Dealers.
Solely for sale and Sole Agent for the Dominion of Canada.
J. W. SUTHERLAND.

R. R. Radway's Regulating Pills
are composed of vegetable extracts (prepared in sugar), free from all inert, crude, or irritating substances. The first use commencing with the first of the month, regulating the bowels, cleansing the stomach and intestines, and purging from the system all humors and corrupt fluids. Use the Pills twice two hours before dinner, will create a good appetite and insure a healthy digestion.
Beware of cheap imitations. The name of the pills—say from six to ten in number. When the name is in a rapid motion, it is better than the name of the pills. The pills are perfectly safe, being elegantly coated with gum. They are recommended for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys, nervous diseases, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, and all symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive system.

THE AGED
Suffer from constipation and paralysis of the bowels, and may have to use injections to keep the bowels open. The first of Radway's pills will, in a few weeks, regulate the bowels, liver, kidneys, etc., will be restored to sound health and strength—a regular discharge from the bowels will be secured daily.
See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1888—R. R. Radway, 214-54
at all druggists.

WANTED.

A LAD to take charge of a horse and to work about the house.
JAMES CORRY
Belleville, Feb. 24, 1888. 2234-31

WANTED.

A MODERATELY WANTED, centrally situated in Belleville, with hard and soft water on the premises.
Apply by letter to A. B. Intelligence Office.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.
From Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.
MONTREAL, Feb. 23, 1887.

Flour—Superior Extra... 38.00 @ 38.25
Extra... 37.00 @ 37.25
Family... 36.00 @ 36.25
Wellhead Canada Superior... 7.45 @ 7.60
Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat... 7.45 @ 7.60
No. 2 Western Wheat... 7.45 @ 7.60
No. 3... 7.15 @ 7.25
Bar Flour... 3.65 @ 3.75
Wheat—Canada Full... 0.00 @ 0.00
Spring... 1.70 @ 1.80
Western... 1.00 @ 1.10
Oats—Per 32 lbs... 0.00 @ 0.00
Barley—Per 48 lbs... 0.95 @ 1.00
Butter—Fair... 0.15 @ 0.20
Store Packed... 0.15 @ 0.20
Ashe—Pots... 3.55 @ 3.65
Pork—... 19.25 @ 19.50
Pine Meat... 14.00 @ 14.50
Pork... 14.00 @ 14.50
Dressed Hogs... 5.75 @ 6.40
Pork... 5.75 @ 6.40
Pork... 5.75 @ 6.40
Pork... 5.75 @ 6.40

Flour—small arrivals; market stagnant; rates nominally unchanged. Grain nominal; no sales. Provisional—Pork steady; prices unchanged; Butter in good demand at former rates; Lard improving; Ashes unchanged.

Foot and Snow Shoe Races.

A MEETING will be held on FRIDAY Evening, 25th February, at halfpast seven o'clock, at Hamby's, to make arrangements for Foot and Snow Shoe Races, to take place on such day as may be agreed on.
C. HENRY.
Belleville, Feb. 23, 1888. Sec. pro tem. 254-31

To Whom it may Concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet at the Shire Hall, Belleville, on MONDAY, the NINTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, A. D. 1888, for the despatch of general business.
By order,
THOS. WILLS, C. C. H. 221 254-31
Belleville, Feb. 23, 1888.

Situation Wanted.

BY a man who is willing to do any kind of work. Apply at this office.
Belleville, Feb. 23, 1888. 254-31

Upper Canada Bible Society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Belleville Branch of this Society will be held in the Episcopal Methodist Church, on Thursday Even'g, 27th February, at 8 o'clock, to be taken by the President, E. McANASTY, Esq., at 7 o'clock.
The Committee will meet at the Church at 8:30 o'clock.
Addresses will be delivered in support of the Bible cause by R. B. JOHNSON, Esq., Agent of the Society, and by resident Ministers and Clergy of the town.
JOHN J. B. FLINT, Secretary.
Belleville, Feb. 23, 1888. 1-11 D-21

ONTARIO HALL.

Immense Attraction!
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
W. J. SPECK
AND POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

JOHN TOWNSEND in two of his most popular characters, "Carwin" and "Rolla."
MISS FLORENCE TOWNSEND in her great characters of "The Orphan of Geneva," and "Cora."
On Thursday Evening, Feb. 27th.
Will be presented the highly interesting Melo-Drama (in three acts), entitled
THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA,
OR THE TRIUMPH OF INNOCENCE.
Carwin... John Townsend.
The Orphan... Miss Florence Townsend.
Cora... Miss C. Townsend.
Supported by the whole company.
To coincide with Sheridan's great play (in four acts), of
PIZARRO,
OR THE INVASION OF PERU.
Rolla... John Townsend.
Cora... Miss Florence Townsend.
Elvira... Miss Constance Townsend.
Supported by the whole company.
Doors open at 7:15; to commence at 8.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
Belleville, Feb. 25th, 1888. 283

BOOKBINDING.

THE Subscriber having re-fitted his BINDERY with the most approved machinery, material, &c., begs to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute orders for every description of Bookbinding.
Ruling, and
Blank work.
In the best manner and at the lowest rates.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
manufactured to any pattern with dispatch.
Music, Periodicals, Law Books, &c., neatly, cheaply, and satisfactorily bound.
WORK GUARANTEED.
HARRISON
Belleville, Feb. 21st, 1888. 350-1

John D. Evans,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, CIVIL
Engineer and Draughtsman.
Office—Over Overall's Book Store, Belleville.
31w-245d-6m

Forrest & Kennedy,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS, MADOC.
Lands carefully examined and reported on.
Money to loan.
All orders by mail will receive immediate attention.
C. C. FORREST, C.E. & F.L.S.
L. KENNEDY, C.E. & F.L.S.
2461

GRAND DISCOUNT SALES.

OF
DRY GOODS,
AT
P. D. OONGER'S.

COSGRAVE & CO'S
CELEBRATED
East India Pale Ale.

JUST RECEIVED,
50 Hhds,
150 Barrels and half Barrels.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
WESLEY BULLEN.
Belleville, Nov. 26, 1887. 177-1

MERCHANTS' BANK.
THIS BANK is prepared to issue drafts, receive deposits, and grant interest receipts at the office of the Commercial Bank in Belleville.
Mr. Thomson will be happy to see his old friends.
Belleville, Jan. 23, 1888. 225-1

DIARIES, DIARIES,
FOR 1888,
AT
J. C. OVERELL'S,
TURNBULL'S BLOCK,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

The X-Mas No. of the
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
IS NOW READY.
ALSO,
BOUND NUMBERS OF
British Workman,
Band of Hope Review,
Children's Friend,
Infant's Magazine,
Good Words,
Sunday Magazine,
LEISURE HOUR, SUNDAY
AT HOME, &c., &c.,
AT
J. C. OVERELL'S,
OPPOSITE THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
FRONT STREET,
BELLEVILLE.
January 4, 1888. 200

A SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT OF
FLANNELS,
GENTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
&c., &c.,
JUST RECEIVED,
J. MUIR & CO'S.

Horses, Carriages, &c.,
FOR SALE.
COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS
TAKEN AT PAR.
Apply to
H. PRETTY,
Opposite the Market.
Belleville, Oct. 22, 1887. 147-1

Limes and Glycerine,
The best Hair Dresser before the public.
Limes and Glycerine.
The best preparation known for Dandruff.
Limes and Glycerine,
Allays all irritation of the Scalp.
Limes and Glycerine,
All who have used it pronounce it superior to any preparation for the Hair.
Limes and Glycerine,
Is to be found on almost every toilet table.
Limes and Glycerine,
Far superior to pure Glycerine for chapped hands, &c.
Prepared only at
APOTHECARIUS HALL,
141y Front St., Belleville.

GEORGE ROCHE,
HATTER & FURRIER,
RESPECTFULLY announces to his numerous friends and customers that he is now prepared to take orders for
ALL KINDS OF FURS.

Having procured the services of a first-class Cutter from Paris, particular attention paid to repairing.
All orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to.
Nelson's Block, opposite Apothecaries Hall, Front Street, Belleville.
N. B.—The highest price in cash paid for Raw Furs.
October 14 1D-6m

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd Feb'y, 1888.
AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 25 per cent.
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

BOARDING.
MRS. MCKENZIE can accommodate a few permanent boarders; also, some daily boarders.
RESIDENCE—Pinnacle Street, opposite the market.
Belleville, Nov. 13, 1887. 170-1

GRAHAM FLOUR,
OATMEAL, SPLIT PEAS,
BEANS, &c.,
—ALSO—
WHITEFISH AND HERRINGS
IN BARRELS & HALF BARRELS.
At the "Corner Store," Front and Bridge Streets.
January 15, 1888. 7-1y, w45-21

HOOP SKIRTS,
LATEST STYLES.
G. C. HOLTON & CO.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND
WOULD respectfully solicit an inspection of their new stock of
FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,
Which will be found complete in the following specialties:
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH MERINOS—24, 36, and upwards.
FRENCH LAMAS & THIBETS.
FRENCH DELAINES.
SCOTCH TWEEDS.
ALL WOOL HOSIERY.
CANADIAN FLANNELS.
BLANKETS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
DUNDAS COTTONS AND BAGS.
AMERICAN TANN.
J. & W. SUTHERLAND.
Belleville, October, 1887. 105m

HURRAH FOR
THE DOMINION.
R. H. JONES
BEGS leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has refitted and opened a new WHOLESALE and RETAIL
Grocery and Liquor Store
in the premises lately occupied by Messrs O'Brien & Henchy, where he will keep on hand a select and varied assortment of
General Groceries,
AND LIQUORS,
For family use and medicinal purposes.

TEAS.
YOUNG AND OLD HYSONS,
GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY,
IMPERIAL, JAPAN,
SOUTHRON,
CONGOU, &c., &c.

COFFEES.
THE BEST IN TOWN, OF ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES.
He would especially call the attention of families to his stock of
WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUORS.
Brandy, Ports, Sherries,
Irish, Scotch & Morton's Whiskey.
Old Tom & Holland Gins,
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
Together with a large assortment of
CHAMPAGNE,
of the most popular brands,
LIQUEURS & GORDIALS, &c.

LAMP GOODS & TRIMMINGS.
Goods sent promptly to customers in any part of the town.
Belleville, Dec. 9, 1887. 163-43-1

Partner Wanted.
WANTED, as equal partner in a light and profitable manufacturing business, a good responsible man, with some capital to invest.
For particulars acquire at 224, or at the office of B. B. Burdett, Attorney at Law, &c., Front St., Belleville.
Belleville, Jan. 27, 1888. 208-1

NEW BOOKS.

F. VAN NORMAN'S.
Queen Victoria's Journal. "Our Life in the Highlands."
Wood's Natural History—2,500 illustrations.
8 vols., Royal 8vo... \$14 00
Chambers' Cyclopaedia, new complete, 10 vols., 10 vols., per vol... 2 50
Chambers' Cyclopaedia of English Literature, 3 vols... 2 00
Family Cyclopaedia... 75
Our Constitution... 1 00
Romance of Charity... 1 00
The Land and the Book... 3 00
Prehistoric Scotland... 5 00
Knight's Half-hours with best Auth. one, 2 vols... 3 50
Knight's Half-hours with English History... 1 25
North-west Passage by Land, by Vincent Milton and Chas. D. Barnes' Notes, complete.
D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, cloth and morocco.
Kitto's Bible History of the Holy Land, Wooley's Scientific Works.

ALL THE POETS, &c., &c.,
NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.
THE CHEAPEST STATIONERY
in Belleville.
WALL PAPERS
From 5 cts to \$1 20 per Roll.
BIBLES.
HYMN BOOKS.
PRAYER BOOKS.
PSALM BOOKS.
CATECHISMS, &c., &c.

Sunday School Libraries
In great variety, and very low prices.
A GOOD STOCK OF
Sheet Music, Music Books, Violins, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
Orders by mail promptly executed.
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Belleville, Feb. 8, 1888. 389-1

F. HACKETT
HAS RECEIVED A
CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS
Belleville, Oct. 1, 1887. 1D-6m

THE DOMINION.
R. H. JONES
BEGS leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has refitted and opened a new WHOLESALE and RETAIL
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in the premises lately occupied by Messrs O'Brien & Henchy, where he will keep on hand a select and varied assortment of
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AND LIQUORS,
For family use and medicinal purposes.

TEAS.
YOUNG AND OLD HYSONS,
GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY,
IMPERIAL, JAPAN,
SOUTHRON,
CONGOU, &c., &c.

COFFEES.
THE BEST IN TOWN, OF ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES.
He would especially call the attention of families to his stock of
WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUORS.
Brandy, Ports, Sherries,
Irish, Scotch & Morton's Whiskey.
Old Tom & Holland Gins,
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
Together with a large assortment of
CHAMPAGNE,
of the most popular brands,
LIQUEURS & GORDIALS, &c.

LAMP GOODS & TRIMMINGS.
Goods sent promptly to customers in any part of the town.
Belleville, Dec. 9, 1887. 163-43-1

Partner Wanted.
WANTED, as equal partner in a light and profitable manufacturing business, a good responsible man, with some capital to invest.
For particulars acquire at 224, or at the office of B. B. Burdett, Attorney at Law, &c., Front St., Belleville.
Belleville, Jan. 27, 1888. 208-1

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL

No 25K

Childhood.

The merry voice of childhood,
How gleefully it rings!
As pealing through the wildwood
Its joyous memories brings—
Of days that long have passed.

When life was all joy lighted,
Bright as a summer day.

The glad, glad voice of childhood!
It tells of purest joy—
Of things that are bright and good,
Of peace without alloy.
How soon a strain of sorrow
Shall mingle with its tone.

The wild, free voice of childhood !
 Chill not a glad some thrill,
 By angry look or cold harsh word,
 Those loving hearts to chill, —

May crush the budding flowers,
Of truth and trust, whose early bloom
Once gone, no more is theirs.

The Washington Imbroglio.

The New York World says:
Congress was yesterday thrown into
a fever of spasmodic excitement by the
announcement which the British

the was removed from the office of Secretary of War, and commanding him to trans-

to Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, who is authorized to act as Secretary of War in the interim. The Senate went immediately to the adjournment.

for help by sending the President's communication, unasked, to the House Representatives. The first step taken

The committee also waited on Gen. Gr

secure a promise that he would obey the order of the President for the forcible

There is a law, passed by the Congress, requiring all the military orders of the President to be issued from the headquarters of the Chief of Staff.

quarters of the General of the Army, that, if Grant refuses obedience, President is presumed by the Republic to be powerless. The committee is report-

We suppose the President will make immediate attempt to eject Stanton.

force; and that the ridiculous trepidation of Congress is a little premature. But when the proper time comes for a forcible ejectment Grant's disobedience of orders will be

a slight obstacle. He is bound to obey the orders of the President; it is a duty for which Congress can no more release him than it can divest the President of the chair.

command of the army. The right
command implies the duty of obedience.
If Congress tells General Grant not
to obey, it thereby attempts to deprive

President of the command of the army an attempt which can only succeed by overthrow of the Constitution. If Grant refuses to obey orders, he is a traitor.

to military discipline. It will be the duty of the President to cause his arrest for insubordination and mutiny, and organize a court-martial to try him. The President

We do not suppose the President will qu

He will probably first apply to the Supreme Court, who will summon Mr. Stanton and show by what authority he assumes

tain the office from which he has been removed. There is every reason to believe that the Court will adjudge the Tenure-office bill unconstitutional. With wh

ace will Stanton go before the court to contend that the Tenure-of-Office bill is not repugnant to the Constitution, whereas a notorious fact is that he held the con-

May, he advised to veto it on constitutional grounds, and furnished notes for the veto message. It is not

...supposed that the Supreme Court would render a partisan decision in his favor when the case is so clear against him, that he is on record as having decided against him.

When the Court has rendered its decision, General Grant refuses to obey orders, time will have come to put him under arrest. He has indeed no more right

refuse obedience now than he will be
then; but it is probably expedient for
President to await the decision of
court before resorting to force. Yet

right of the President to eject Stanton notwithstanding is perfectly clear. If he should do so, Stanton would have his remedy, he is wronged, in applying to the Court.

elude him. The certainty that the Court would not do so, is the reason why Grant entered into collusion with Stanton to deliver up the office; and is also the

reason why Congress is thrown into such
utter by the order of the President.
The Republicans did not suppose the Court
to be against them in this matter, the

BY CABLE.

RESIGNATION OF LORD DERBY.—MR. DISRAELI, since Monday morning, and the track is not yet clear, but it is expected that a train will leave for London to-morrow morning.

LONDON, Feb. 25, evening.—Lord Derby has resigned the Premiership, and his resignation has been accepted by the Queen. Mr. Disraeli will resign Lord Derby as Prime Minister, retaining his present post as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the House of Lords this afternoon, at the beginning of the Session, the Earl of Malmesbury announced that Lord Derby had tendered his resignation to the Queen on account of ill health, and that Her Majesty had been pleased to call upon the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, to form a new Cabinet. Earl Russell and others expressed their sympathy for Lord Derby, and hoped he might recover from his illness and resume his post at the head of the Ministry.

In the House of Commons the announcement of the resignation of the Prime Minister was made by Lord Stanley, and was responded to by Mr. Gladstone, who, with much delicacy and feeling, expressed sorrow for the loss of the noblest of the noble Lord to resign his high office. The transaction of all business in the House was postponed until Friday next.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—All the prisoners charged by the Crown's jury with complicity in the Clerkenwell explosion, have been committed to stand trial for murder. Sullivan and Piggott who are now in Richmond prison, have been called upon by many influential persons, but all interviews with the prisoners are forbidden by the authorities.

LONDON, Feb. 25, 10 p.m.—The House of Lords has decided to adjourn until to-morrow, the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.—It is reported that Mr. Horon has been retained by the United States government as counsel to defend Gen. Nagle, whose trial will commence at Silgo on Thursday next.

COX, Feb. 25.—The dwelling house of Mr. Newsham, a magistrate in the suburbs of this city, was assailed last night by a party of men in disguise, who were repulsed, and escaped in the darkness.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.	
Morning Express going West.	7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West.	8.15 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West.	10.30 P. M.
Noon Express going East.	6.30 P. M.
Night Express going East.	12.05 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East.	11.10 P. M.
Montreal Time.	9.30 P. M.

TOUR COUPONS.—No meeting of the Council last night for the want of a quorum.

THE TOWNSEND.—A benefit to be given to-night to Mr. Speck, when the "Orphan at Geneva" and "Pizarro" will be placed upon the boards. The whole strength of the company will be brought into requisition. Give him a bumper.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—The Government of Ontario has promised that the revision and consolidation of the various statutes relating to the administration of Justice shall occupy the serious attention of the executive during the recess.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The newspaper men in New Brunswick have held a meeting to protest against the imposition of postage on newspapers, and the question is to be brought before the Legislature by one of the members of the House.

CHIEF RAILWAY.—The war between narrow and broad gauge railways has been carried on before the Railway Committee, Toronto, with much spirit for some time past. The Grand Trunk and Great Western contending for a wide and uniform gauge, while those seeking charters for new roads are fighting for the narrow gauge, contending that they are much cheaper.

The Committee has sustained the narrow gauge advocates, by recommending charters to the Nipissing Railway Company, and the Watliay and Port Perry Railway Company; but refused to charter the Ontario and Quebec, Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, casting, says the telegraph, great indignation in the city at the action of the Committee, the narrow gauge for the Grey and Bruce Railway being the favorite project in Toronto.

Military Schools.

The Kingston Whig says: "There cannot be the shadow of a doubt but that the Military Schools, throughout both Provinces, are becoming serious and expensive nuisances, kept up to fill the pockets of the staff officers employed in the instruction. This is the deliberate opinion of all those conversant with the working of the Schools at the present day." So long as these Schools are used by mere children, and those who attend them because they have nothing else to do, and can live at the Government expense in Kingston or elsewhere, and for the education of young men to fill foreign regiments, just so long will they remain a vexatious nuisance. We hope to see a radical change take place in the management of these schools.

The Mails.

No trains have left Toronto for the East since Monday morning, and the track is not yet clear, but it is expected that a train will leave for London to-morrow morning. A special train left Cobourg at 3:20 p.m. today, and is expected here at about 6 p.m. No time since the Grand Trunk has been running, has it been delayed so long from the West. A few years ago the Eastern trains were delayed for three days. The snow storm westward is unprecedented.

Owing to this storm, there is now at the station in this Town, 300 loaded freight cars, waiting for the line to be cleared.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—The news from England by the Atlantic Cable is important. The resignation of the Earl of Derby, his place, however, is filled by one of the most talented men in the kingdom, the Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, who, though he may have to fight against many prejudices, has the ability for any emergency. We rejoice at his elevation to the Premiership of the kingdom.

Death of the Hon. Robert Spence.

This gentleman, who has been Collector at the Port of Toronto for many years, we regret to learn died on Monday last at his residence in Toronto. Mr. Spence at one time published the Dundas Warder, and was an active politician and supporter of the Hon. Francis Hincks, and was returned to Parliament for North Wentworth in 1864.

After the defeat of Mr. Hincks, Mr. Spence took office under Sir Allan McNab, which he held from 18th Sept. 1864 to 1st Feb. 1868, when he was defeated by the late Mr. Notman, and resigned. Shortly after his resignation he received the appointment of Collector at Toronto, which he continued to hold till his death.

A contemporary says: "Mr. Spence was a man of strong practical good sense rather than a slave to party combinations, and because of his joining with the 'Tories' for the purpose of settling the great questions then distracting the country, he received a very liberal share of the hostility of the opposing party leaders of the time. To him the press was indebted for the brief respite which it enjoyed from the exaction of postage; and for the Civil Service Bill, the object of which was to secure efficiency in the public service and fair remuneration to public servants. His health has been precarious for some years past, and now he has passed from amongst us, to the sorrow of many warm friends throughout the country, for, personally, no one enjoyed more of the confidence and esteem of those who knew him than he. Mr. Spence was a warm supporter of the temperance cause, and promoted the holding of temperance meetings, at which he was always ready to assist. The flags on the public buildings were hoisted at half mast, in respect to his memory."

QUEEN'S PAINTER.—The Government of Ontario has decided to appoint a number of artists to paint the Queen's portrait. We trust Mr. Sandford McDougall will look this way. The editor of the Recorder would be the right man in this respect, having had forty years experience in the business, twenty years of which time he has spent by the Queen's side. The writer could not in detail state the merits of the editor, but this would be considered egotism, and we won't do it. Now in your turn to me, we have made one good appointment! Will you? I am sure. Very well, my dear Sandford, there is no use in speaking so emphatically. You've lost the opportunity of doing one good action. God bless you, nevertheless, and keep you out of the hands of the Tories; they are ever wandering about seeking fat places!"

Brookville Recorder, Feb. 27th, 1868.

We know of nothing in our long experience of journalism to exceed the above in modesty. The editor of the Recorder has been haunted night and day, for a few years past, by a horrid spectre in the shape of a Tory holding office. Scarcely an appointment has been made for a number of years but has been denounced by the Recorder as a continuance of Toryism.

And still remaining unrepentant by the Tories to whom he has clung for twenty years, now sounds his own trumpet, and asks for the office of Queen's Printer for Ontario. Well, we should not regret to see friend Wylie obtain the office. He has stuck to his party right or wrong until the snows of many winters have bleached his own raven locks. But should he not wait until his own party comes into power? His support of John A. Macdonald, of late, has not been such as to place his claims before others. Notwithstanding all this, we like to see the press appropriated, and shall not whine if we see David Wylie, Esq., gazetted as Queen's Printer.

The Glasgow Herald notices a singular incident in connection with an evening meeting in Dumfriesshire. On Sunday, at Cummermore, the minister confined his service to the church to a single prayer, after which he released his congregations to scatter the country in quest of the murderer who was still at large, and was supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood.

Prorogation of the Quebec Legislature.

The Quebec Legislature closed its labors on the 14th inst. The Lieut. Governor sanctioned, in His Majesty's name, 60 Bills passed during the session, and reserved the following Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon: An act to incorporate the St. Louis Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company.

His Excellency then prorogued the House with the following Address:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

At the close of the first session of the first parliament of the Province of Quebec, I am happy to be able to congratulate you in the name of Our Gracious Sovereign, on the assiduity and diligence with which you have devoted yourselves to the subjects which have been submitted to your consideration, on the harmony which invariably marked your proceedings, and on the number of important measures which have been considered and matured by you in so short a space of time. It was the duty of the oldest province of the Confederation to give an example of moderation and mutual forbearance between men of different creeds, races, and political opinions, and of fidelity and devotion to our Gracious Sovereign and our new constitution. I am confident that the public good, and your conduct in all these respects, will contribute very much to secure the success of the new form of the Imperial Constitution, and this part of Her Majesty's dominions. The attention which you have given to the important subjects of agriculture, and of public instruction, has produced results more speedy and considerable than I had dared to hope for, and should it be possible for me to visit the soil of this country any number of those who otherwise might have been disposed to abandon it, your efforts will be well rewarded, and my anxiety to see the Province flourish will be gratified.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies, and especially for your generosity in aiding the great distress existing in the Province, and in the appointment of the Hon. the Lieut. Governor of that Province, to the post of the Hon. the Governor of this Province, which you were pleased to place at my disposal, and I am assured by him that the people of Nova Scotia fully appreciate this token of your good will and sympathy.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I thank you for the kind expressions with which you have been pleased to receive the intimation of my personal appointment to the office of Governor. Your kindness increases, if possible, my sense of the weighty responsibility which rests upon me, and my anxiety to discharge nothing in fulfilling the duties it imposes upon me. Before returning to your homes accept my sincere wishes for your welfare and that of your families.

The Queen is writing a second volume about "Our House."

The ice in the Mississippi at St. Louis has broken up.

The Empress Eugenie has three thousand dresses.

Gairbaird was at one time employed by Secretary Seward in the secret diplomatic service.

The permanent appointment of Sir Narcisse Beliveau and Gen. Doyle, as Lieutenant-Governors of Quebec and Nova Scotia respectively, is gazetted.

The Montreal papers report the death of Mr. McMillan, a widely known and respected man. He was on his way from Montreal to Quebec, and got out at Dunham station where he delayed until the train moved off. He rushed on, and in attempting to step on board the car his hand slipped from the guard railing, and he fell from the platform. The train passed completely over his body, almost severing it, and causing instantaneous death.

The Paris Liberte announces that Lady Palmerston is about to visit the Suez Canal, the making of which her husband so long and so consistently opposed.

Her Majesty's letter to Mr. Charles Keon was written by the Queen's own hand, and is seven folios in length, commencing, "My dear Mrs. Keon," and ending thus: "Victoria R."

Her Majesty's Life of the Late Prince Consort is to be reproduced in condensed form in embossed letters for the use of the blind. The work of abridgement has been entrusted to Mr. John Plummer.

It is rumored that the Rev. Mr. Speke is not the only person mysteriously missing from London, but that another gentleman of aristocratic connections has disappeared in an equally inexplicable manner.

A sad affair is reported from the Isle of Man. On the morning of the 22d inst., a fire broke out in the house of Dr. Steele, the proprietor of a boarding school near Douglas. The inmates, about fifty in number, were in bed at the time, and had to leave in the greatest haste without attempting to save anything from the flames. Three of the women were afterwards buried by the fall of a roof and one was burned to death.

Lord and Lady Amberley have by this time arrived in London. A late English paper describes her ladyship as "one of the best looking women of the day." The good-looking House some three or four times a week, and often remains there for several hours. Her "at homes" on Tuesday are a favorite resort of the young and the young of the future. Countess Russell will probably do for her party what Lady Palmerston and Lady Holland did before her.

The Liverpool Courier says: The Rev. W. M. Pusey, the eminent Wesleyan Methodist divine, preached in the Brunswick Chapel, Moss street, last night. The chapel was crowded to excess, many persons being unable to gain admittance. The Rev. gentleman, we understand, is about to proceed to America, for the purpose of presiding at two conferences in the States and in other parts of Eastern America. He will then, it is said, make a tour in the United States.

The expeditionary force in Abyssinia has commenced active operations. A telegram dated the 25th ult. announced that "all is well." Sir Robert Napier has left Annesley Bay for the front, and it was arranged that the only person to remain at one party until the assembling of the new Parliament, when he will formally retire from active public life. A man scarcely fifty years of age, who has been prominently engaged in public life for considerably more than half a century, is surely entitled to "rest and be thankful."

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 25, 11 a.m.—A great meeting of the friends of the United States at the Crystal Palace, St. James' Hall, John Bright was president. A number of prominent members of the Liberal party were present on the platform. In the course of the evening Mr. Bright made a powerful speech, arousing the indignation of the audience to their conduct in the war of rebellion. Rev. Newman Hall followed with an address in which he presented, with ability, the American side of the Abolition controversy, and pressed his views with an eloquence which carried the vast assemblage entirely with him. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and broke up with repeated cheers for America.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Herald's London special says: The resignation of Earl Derby and the accession of Mr. Disraeli, with the Cabinet changes likely to ensue, engage the attention of the Clubs, the extra Parliamentary circles and the people, to an extent scarcely equalled in any of the previous political crises of the country. The Queen's request to Mr. Disraeli to form a new Ministry, which you are regarded as an acknowledgment of the aristocracy and the Conservative party generally failed to present a man of sufficient influence, or perhaps talent, for the post, and hence the necessity of entrusting the Great Seal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer is regarded as a great mistake, and the people are disappointed. The politicians call to mind that thirty years ago Lord Melbourne, who then controlled a powerful party, noticed Disraeli's expertise and acquired of him what political position he intended to achieve, to which he replied, "I mean to be Prime Minister of England."

The Times says, he is the first man in power in England who obtained such office solely by the exhibition of personal ability in Parliament and the Cabinet, despite birth and education.

The Standard says his statement of office exhibits the greatest feat of political generalship to be found in the history of England.

The News says, with Derby's resignation, terminates a life of clear statement that cannot be rivaled in the history of the country.

The Advertiser says that Disraeli must make up his mind to do parliamentary battle for his place, and face the probabilities of defeat. He will receive no quarter from the Whigs or Tories, as both parties hate him; but as head of the cabinet he will enjoy fair play at the hands of the people, if he stands forth boldly and avows a line of policy distinctive from the course of either.

LONDON, February 27, 1:30 p.m.—Cassels 92½ to 93 for money; 93½ for account; 84½ to 85½; 1 C 87½.

LIVERPOOL, February 25, 1:30 p.m.—Cotton dull; Uplands on spot 9½d; do distant 9½d; Orleans 9½d; Broadwaters and Provisions quiet; Corn declined to 4s; Sugar 25.

American Despatches.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Herald's Washington special says: The labors of the committee to draw up impeachment articles was finished this evening. It is said that there will be six specific charges presented. The articles of impeachment have not yet been voted on by the committee, this final action is expected to be taken to-morrow. Generals Egan, Wallace and Thomas, were examined in relation to the supposed intention of using the military force of the Government in the removal of Stanton.

The World's Washington special says that there is a probability that the impeachment trial will be postponed until after the Presidential election.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Telegrams from New Brunswick of the 25th Feb. say: "It is reported that Mr. Skinner, late Solicitor General, will be appointed Judge of the Probate Court, in the place of the late Hon. W. B. Skinner; and that George Kerr, Esq., M. P. for Northumberland, has dangerously ill at Fredericton."

The Provincial Secretary introduced a Bill to facilitate the settlement of Crown Lands, and at the same time the estimated law was brought in. Mr. Peck, Attorney General, gave notice of a resolution against the use of newspapers and the stamp act; also one in favour of the revenue being raised from luxuries rather than necessities of consumption.

The Provincial Secretary submitted a statement of the expenditure for the last eight months of 1867; \$794,314; estimate \$878,559; excess over estimate \$115,655. Estimated expenditure for 1868; \$840,000; do for 1869; \$840,000. The salaries of all heads of Departments, except the Attorney General's, reduced to \$2,000. All office-holders have had their salaries materially reduced. The Receiver-General's office is to be abolished, and the business to be done in the office of the Provincial Secretary.

The English papers say that Lord Russell will continue to act as leader of the Liberal party until the assembling of the new Parliament, when he will formally retire from active public life. A man scarcely fifty years of age, who has been prominently engaged in public life for considerably more than half a century, is surely entitled to "rest and be thankful."

The Old Well.

"There was a well near here," said a bystander, "and very good water used to come from it; but it has been filled up for a long time."

"Indeed I never knew there was a well here much less that the water flowed it got filled up?"

"Neglect, sir. Some rubbish got in, then part of the surrounding soil; and as it was not cleaned out at once it got worse and worse, till it was as you see it—quite choked up. I wonder if there is any water at the bottom?"

"These last words set me thinking. I wonder if there is any water at the bottom? I thought how much this old well is like some Christians. The Lord Jesus spoke of the life he gives to the believer as 'a well of water in him' (John iv. 14) but are there not many who are supposed to be Christians in whom we can only say, as of this old, 'I wonder if there is any water at the bottom?' But the Lord Jesus said that it should 'spring up into everlasting life.' How then is it that it does not spring up in every Christian? This was surely God's intention in putting it there. Alas! the cause is manifest; it is the rubbish, the soil, that has been allowed to choke up the mouth of the well. In some it is only beginning to be choked—You see some water of life and some rubbish. Look right of them for a time and there is generally a change; either you see more water or more rubbish. Either they have been awakened to their true state of soul as before God, and in his strength sought to cleanse themselves from the filthiness of the flesh and spirit (2 Cor. vi. 1), and the water springs up as the rubbish is removed, and the soul is happy, and God is glorified; or the rubbish accumulates more and more till the water is nearly hid—yes, in some it is quite hid, and the soul forgets that 'was once purged from his old sins,' (2 Peter i. 9), and at last turns as 'the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire.' 3 Peter ii. 22. We can only say of such, 'I wonder if there is any water at the bottom?' Reader, how is it with you?"

Applications will be made to the proper quarters for leave to erect a monument to Charles Keen in Westminster Abbey.

The London and North Western Railway Company are about to proceed with the erection of a fine hotel opposite the Lime Street Station, Liverpool, at a cost of £75,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, Feb. 27.	
Commercial Bills.	90
Greenbacks, buying at.	90
selling at.	91
Bank of Upper Canada Bills.	92
Silver, buying at.	81
selling at.	8 to 8 1/2
Gold opened at 140 1/2; closed at 141 1/2.	

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 2—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 3—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 4—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 5—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 6—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 7—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 8—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 9—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 10—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 11—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 12—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 13—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 14—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 15—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 16—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 17—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 18—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 19—\$1.00 to \$1.05	
Wheat—No. 20—\$1.00 to \$1.05	

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special Telegrams to THE INTELLIGENCER.	
From Kingston, Kingston & Co.	
MONTREAL, Feb. 27, 1887.	
Wheat—Superior Extra.	8 3/4
Extra.	8 1/2
Wheat—Canada Superior.	7 3/4
Wheat—Canada No. 1.	7 1/2
Wheat—Canada No. 2.	7 1/4
Wheat—Canada No. 3.	7 1/2
Wheat—Canada No. 4.	7 1/4
Wheat—Canada No. 5.	7 1/2
Wheat—Canada No. 6.	7 1/4
Wheat—Canada No. 7.	7 1/2
Wheat—Canada No. 8.	7 1/4
Wheat—Canada No. 9.	7 1/2
Wheat—Canada No. 10.	7 1/4
Wheat—Canada No. 11.	7 1/2
Wheat—Canada No. 12.	7 1/4
Wheat—Canada No. 13.	7 1/2
Wheat—Canada No. 14.	7 1/4
Wheat—Canada No. 15.	7 1/2
Wheat—Canada No. 16.	7 1/4
Wheat—Canada No. 17.	7 1/2
Wheat—Canada No. 18.	7 1/4
Wheat—Canada No. 19.	7 1/2
Wheat—Canada No. 20.	7 1/4

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, February 27.	
Cotton seed at 22c to 23c.	
Flour heavy: receipts 5,000 bbls; sales 5,000 bbls at \$2.50 to \$2.55; superior state and western; \$2.75 to \$2.80 for common to choice extra state; \$2.90 to \$3.00 for common to choice extra western.	
Rye flour steady.	
Wheat: receipts 9,000 bushels; sales 9,000 bushels; choice golden drop spring at \$2.25 delivered.	
Rye quiet: receipts 800 bushels.	
Corn dull and heavy: receipts 45,000 bushels; sales 39,000 bushels at \$1.25 to \$1.30 for new mixed western; \$1.27 to \$1.28 for old mixed delivered; \$1.25 for prime white western.	
Barley scarce and firm.	
Oats dull and nominal: receipts 2,700 bushels; sales at 22c for new mixed.	
Pork firmer at \$23.50 to \$23.75 for old mess; \$24.50 to \$25.00 for new city.	
Lard steady at 10c to 10 1/2c.	

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 27.	
Stocks active and lower after call.	
Exchange 109 1/2.	
Gold 141 1/2.	

Ticket Office for Great Western Railway, opposite the Market, Front St. Tickets issued to Milwaukee, Chicago, New Orleans, Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, Fort Riley, Kansas, Cheyenne, Dakota, Delta Colorado, and all points West. Fare received either in Greenbacks or current funds.

R. P. DAVY, AGENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

R. E. R. Radway's Regulating Pills

Are composed of vegetable extracts prepared in a pure form from all short, or irritating, substances. The first dose commences its work of purifying the blood, regulating the liver, cleansing the stomach and intestines, and purging from the system all accumulations and corrupt humors. One Pill, taken two hours before dinner, will create a good appetite and insure a healthy digestion.

BILE.

Bile on the stomach will be eliminated by one dose of the Pills—say from four to six in number. When the liver is in a torpid state, nothing can be better than Radway's Regulating Pills. They purgatively, are mild in operation, and when taken are perfectly tasteless, being elegantly coated with gum. They are recommended for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys, nervous diseases, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, and symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive system.

THE APOC.

Suffer from constipation and parasites of the bowels, and may have to use injections to keep the bowels open. Take 3 or 4 of these pills every night; in a few weeks the bowels, liver, kidneys, &c., will be restored to sound health and strength—A regular discharge from the bowels will be secured daily.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1888—R. E. R. sold by all druggists.

HEART DISEASE, WITH GREAT DISTRESS AFTER EATING, ENTIRELY CURED!

SARLAP REVOLVER, & Co., Jan. 2, 1884.

Dear Sirs—For six years I have been suffering from disease of the heart and arteries of the stomach, with much distress after eating. I determined to try Radway's Sarsaparilla, and after the first bottle I experienced great relief, and after four bottles I found myself entirely cured. I believe it to be my duty to make these facts known, and to say that I had previously been tried several times, without receiving any perceptible benefit.

It is now six months since I used the last bottle of Sarsaparilla, and I have had no return of my illness. I have the honor to be, dear Sirs, Your obedient servant,

THEOPHILE PAQUET.

ONTARIO HALL.

Immense Attraction!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

W. J. SPECK,

AND POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

JOHN TOWNSEND

in his most popular characters, "Carwin" and "Rolla."

MISS FLORENCE TOWNSEND

in her great characters of "The Orphan of Geneva," and "Cora."

On Thursday Evening, Feb. 27th,

Will be presented the highly interesting Melo-Drama (in three acts), entitled

THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA,

ON THE TRIUMPH OF INNOCENCE.

Carwin—John Townsend.

The Orphan—Miss Florence Townsend.

Countess de Morville—Miss C. Townsend.

Supported by the whole company.

To conclude with Sheridan's great play (in four acts), of

PIZARRO,

OR THE INVASION OF PERU.

Holla—John Townsend.

Cora—Miss Florence Townsend.

Erving—Miss Constance Townsend.

Supported by the whole company.

Doors open at 7:15; to commence at 8.

Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

Belleville, Feb. 25th, 1888.

WANTED,

A MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE, centrally situated in Belleville, with hard and soft water on the premises.

Apply by letter to A. B. Intelligencer Office.

To Whom it may Concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet at the Shire Hall, Belleville, on MONDAY the NINTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, A. D. 1888, for the despatch of general business.

By order,

THOS. WILLS, C.C.H.

Belleville, Feb. 26, 1888.

Foot and Snow Shoe Races.

A MEETING will be held on FRIDAY Evening, 28th February, at half past seven o'clock, at Hamby's, to make arrangements for Foot and Snow Shoe Races, to take place on such day as may be agreed on.

C. HENRY, Sec. pro tem.

Belleville, Feb. 26, 1888.

Situation Wanted,

BY a man who is willing to do any kind of work. Apply at this office.

Belleville, Feb. 26, 1888.

BOOKBINDING.

THE Subscriber having re-fitted his BINDERY with the most approved machinery, material, &c., begs to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute orders for every description of

Bookbinding, Ruling, and Blank-work.

In the best manner and at the lowest rates.

ACCOUNT BOOKS manufactured to any pattern with despatch.

Music, Periodicals, Law Books, &c., neatly, cheaply, and satisfactorily bound.

Special terms for Libraries, and ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

E. HARRISON, Belleville, Feb. 26, 1888.

John D. Evans.

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman.

Office—Over Greenback Book Store, Belleville. 344-346-348-350

Fornet & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, Provincial Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Madoc. Lands carefully examined and reported on. Money to loan.

All orders by mail will receive immediate attention.

C. G. FORNETH, C.E. & F.L.S. L. KENNEDY, C.E. & F.L.S.

GRAND DISCOUNT SALES

OF DRY GOODS,

AT P. D. GONGER'S.

COSGRAVE & CO'S

CELEBRATED

East India Pale Ale.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 Hhds,

150 Barrels and half Barrels.

FOR SALE ONLY BY WESLEY BULLEN.

Belleville, Nov. 26, 1887.

MERCHANTS' BANK.

THIS BANK is prepared to issue drafts, receive deposits, and grant interest on deposits at the office of the Commercial Bank in Belleville.

Mr. Thomson will be happy to see his old friends.

Belleville, Jan. 23, 1888.

DIARIES, DIARIES,

FOR 1868,

AT J. C. OVERELL'S,

TURNBULL'S BLOCK.

180 FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

The X-Mas No. of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

IS NOW READY.

Also, BOUND NUMBERS OF

British Workman,

Band of Hope Review,

Children's Friend,

Infant's Magazine,

Good Words,

Sunday Magazine,

LEISURE HOUR, SUNDAY

AT HOME, &c., &c.,

AT J. C. OVERELL'S,

OPPOSITE THE INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

January 4, 1888.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT OF

FLANNELS,

GENT'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

&c., &c.,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT J. MUIR & CO'S.

Partner Wanted.

WANTED, as equal partner in a light and profitable manufacturing business, a good responsible man, with some capital to invest.

For particulars enquire at 284, or at the office of S. B. Burdett, Attorney at Law, &c., Front St. Belleville, Jan. 27, 1888.

234-11

HUFFMAN HOUSE,

MADOC, ONTARIO.

HUFFMAN & SON, Proprietors.

(LATE OF FETTERBOROUGH.)

Every attention paid to travellers. House and furniture entirely new.

163-11 161-11

Limes and Glycerine,

The best Hair Dresser before the public.

Limes and Glycerine.

The best preparation known for Dandruff.

Alleviates all irritation of the Scalp.

Limes and Glycerine.

All who have used it pronounce it superior to any preparation for the Hair.

Limes and Glycerine.

Is to be found on almost every toilet table.

Limes and Glycerine.

Far superior to pure Glycerine for chapped hands, &c.

Prepared only at

APOTHECARIES HALL,

141y Front St., Belleville.

GEORGE ROCHE,

HATTER & FURRIER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his numerous friends and customers that he is now prepared to take orders for

ALL KINDS OF FURS.

Having procured the services of a first-class Cutter from Paris, particular attention paid to repairing.

All orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to.

Neilsen's Block, opposite Apothecaries Hall, Front Street, Belleville.

N. B.—The highest price in cash paid for Raw Furs.

October 14.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTAWA, 22nd Feb. 1888.

AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN

Imports until further notice: 25 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

BOARDING.

MRS. MCKENZIE can accommodate a few permanent boarders; also, some daily boarders.

Residence—Pinnacle Street, opposite the market.

Belleville, Nov. 18, 1887.

170-11

GRAHAM FLOUR,

OATMEAL, SPLIT PEAS,

BEANS, &c.

—ALSO—

WHITEFISH AND HERRINGS

At the "Corner Store,"

Front and Bridge Streets.

A. FLETCHER & Co.

January 15, 1888.

HOOP SKIRTS,

LATEST STYLES.

G. C. Holton & Co.

WOULD respectfully solicit an inspection of their new stock of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,

Which will be found complete in the following specialties:

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

FRENCH MERINOS—2s. 6d. and upwards

FRENCH JAMAS & THIBETS.

FRENCH DELAINES.

SCOTCH TWEEDS.

ALL WOOL HOSIERY.

CANADIAN FLANNELS.

BLANKETS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.

DUNDAS COTTONS AND BAGS.

AMERICAN YARN.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND,

Belleville, October, 1887.

160m

NEW BOOKS

F. VAN NORMAN'S.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.
M. BOWELL,
Intelligence Building,
Front Street, Mobile, Ala. *W. J. Jones*

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

No. 256

The Cry for Repeal.

CHARACTER OF ITS AUTHORS—STRONG
LANGUAGE OF THE UNION PRESS.

The *Halifax Reporter* says: The Repeal Meetings were poor and seedy things from the first, but of late they have become perfectly ridiculous. The meeting at Truro was a farce. Colchester is sick and tired of the knaves who cheated and bribed her into the unspeakable folly of rejecting one of the best men in British America. To-day she would return Adams G. Archibald with a round 500 of a majority. But she must be satisfied with her swivelling McLean, her stupid and boisterous Morrison, and her concocted ass of a Chamberlain.

The Truro meeting was eclipsed by one held at Brooklyn, Nants, when the leadership was taken by Otter Wicks and William Chambers! Mr. Howe was present and to his credit he told the objectors to the absurd resolutions passed. Chambers moved something to the effect that Archibald, Tupper, McCull, and one or two more traitors. Poor impudent knave! What is he that he should utter such

gentlemen who have more honor, honesty and patriotism in their little fingers than fifty thousand men like William Chambers have in their whole souls. Haats has come to a pretty pass when moral wrecks like Chambers and Weeks can carry a resolution against some of the foremost men in British America. Characteristically the stabbed in the back the men they hate. The same Chambers and this same Weeks would crawl and cringe on their knees in the dust to receive the favorable notice of Archibald or Tupper.

We should think it high time "Repeal" were thrown overboard when its championship all over the country has passed into the hands of rowdies and "empty-headed adventurers" who have nothing to lose, but who might gain something by a change. *The Chronicle*, without a blush, brings forward the resolutions drafted and pressed by such characterless, ignorant, and impudent "fellows of the baser sort," as Chambers and Weeks, and call such trash "public opinion!" It is high time for

Howe and the respectable portion of the Repealers to cut themselves clear of the nasty set. Go where you will, the vermin of the population keep aloof from "Repeal." The movement is left in the hands of professional agitators, or of driving upstarts who crave for notoriety. Most of these fellows who are so anxious to save the country from Archibald and Tappan, are persons who have never distinguished themselves except for the baseness of their conduct: It is fit that such characters should be the only ones to insult men of whom the country is justly proud.

New Brunswick.

A St. John, N. B., paper says that another influential meeting on the Tariff the meeting was unanimous that representation be made to the Privy Council to the following effect:

That the duties on sugar—yellow, Muscovado, and clayed—be one per cent. per pound, and fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*. The duties on the higher grades of sugar to remain the same as at present.

That the duty on molasses be reduced to two cents per gallon and ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

That no duties be imposed on bread-stuffs of any kind.
That printing paper and type be admitted duty free. (1731)

It was also moved and agreed that it is inexpedient to impose postage on new papers. There were two dissenting voices to this resolution, and a slight triangular

Mr. Willis, editor of the *News*, Mr. Snider and Mr. Stymest,

poses.
REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS.
The St. John Globe contains the following:—Mr. Keana has a Bill before the House to reduce the number of members to thirty-one, instead of having it at its present figure, forty-one. Of course, a reduction in the number of the Government, must

follow. An executive of five members in House of thirty-one would be large enough and we do not want nine members of Government now. They can find nothing to do. The office of the Postmaster General expired with Confederation. That our Solicitor General has been given up by the gentleman who held it, for fear his want of work would kill him—politically. This

reduces the number to seven. The two members without office might be dismissed. Or, what is better, one of these might be sent out, and the offices of Surveyor General and Commissioner of Public Works amalgamated, and one salary saved. This would make five, which is quite enough for this Province.

—Queen Victoria relates how she set down to visit the Highlands.

Armour Plating.

At Portsmouth on the 29th Jan. a trial of armour plating and guns took place on board the "Thunderer" target-ship in Portsmouth harbour. The plate was from the rolling mills of Messrs. John Brown & Co., Atlas steel and iron works, and was less than 10 inches in thickness by 15 feet in length and 3 feet 6 inches in breadth. It was selected as a "test" plate from a score of plates manufactured by Messrs. Brown for the central broadside armour of the turret ship, building at Chatham. The plate was bolted on to a wooden backing of upwards of four feet in thickness, supported by iron and oak beam struts of immense strength. The gun was the ordinary test gun of 35cwt. 63 smooth-bore, but on this occasion fired with 16lb in lieu of the ordinary 13lb of powder. The distance between the muzzle of the gun and the face of the armour-plate was 35 feet. Nine shots were fired, and all struck the plate within a square space of 30 inches. The greatest indentation made was only 1-16 in., and the least 1-32 in. No cracks, surface or otherwise. The trial, indeed, gave the plate an extraordinary degree of credit. It was the first 10 inch plate tried on board the "Thunderer," but, in comparison with a series of 8 inch and 9 inch plates previously tested on board, its resisting power to the impact of shot was very much in excess of what was simply due to its exceptional thickness. The plate is now being taken down from its backing on board the "Thunderer," and will be sent round to Shoeburyness, where it will be experimentally tested with the 10 inch rifled gun and maximum charges of powder.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELEVEILLE STATION.
Morning Express going West. 7.00 A.M.
Evening Express going West. 8.15 P.M.
Mixed Train going West. 10.35 A.M.
Morning Express going East. 6.30 P.M.
Evening Express going East. 10.35 P.M.
Mixed Train going East. 11.10 P.M.
Morning Express going West. 7.00 A.M.
Evening Express going West. 8.15 P.M.
Mixed Train going West. 10.35 A.M.
Morning Express going East. 6.30 P.M.
Evening Express going East. 10.35 P.M.
Mixed Train going East. 11.10 P.M.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELEVEILLE, FRIDAY, FEB. 28.

THE BLOCKADE REMOVED.—The blockade on the Grand Trunk Railway, west, is at length removed, and to-day at noon, the first train from Toronto since Monday, arrived with passengers and mails. The mail matter, as may be imagined, was somewhat extensive, talking about an hour and a half to get to the Belleville Post-office. The Toronto papers report the Great Western Railway opened to Hamilton, and the Grand Trunk west of Toronto comparatively clear, but the Northern Railway was still blocked up.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—The town council of Port Hope petitioned the government to appoint a police-magistrate, representing that the town had the necessary population, and nominated Mr. David Marshall. The government granted the magistracy, but gave it to Mr. B. B. B. The town council got angry, and now declare they will not pay his salary, as the town has not the required number of inhabitants to warrant the Ministry in appointing a police-magistrate.

DR. WARRANTO.—Dr. Mostyn, Deputy Reeve elect for the township of Ramsey, has been unseated on account of not being sufficiently connected on the last revised assessment roll for the Township of Ramsey to qualify him to hold the office. Upon hearing the argument the Judge decided that the Defendant was not qualified, and ordered him to pay costs, but as notice of the defendant's disqualification was not given at the nomination, ordered a writ to issue forthwith to unseat Dr. Mostyn, and for a new election.

THE MONTREAL ELECTION.—The Municipal Election for Montreal commenced on Wednesday, and will terminate on Saturday. More than usual interest has been manifested abroad in the result of the Mayoralty election, on account of the sectional, religious, and political issues involved, and it will be gratifying to every lover of law and order to know that a very decided vote was given in Mr. Workman's favor the first day. The vote stood: Workman, 1,210; Desautels, 918; majority for Workman, 292. It is probable that this majority will be much increased.

EARTHQUAKE IN MONTREAL.—The Montreal Gazette records a shock of an earthquake in that city, which was felt at five minutes past 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. The Gazette says: "It was accompanied by a loud noise, as of the rolling of heavy waggon wheels or artillery trains. Our informant describes it as the noise and sensation that would be caused by a railway train in a tunnel. It caused great alarm in many households; awoke numbers of people out of their sleep, and very much alarmed the dogs, who set up a serious howling and barking. The noise and vibration lasted three or four seconds. Our own house was sufficiently seriously shaken. Outside of the city in the village of Cote des Neiges, the shock was felt in the same way and at the same time."—Dickens has made sixty thousand dollars thus far.

Nova Scotia.

The Montreal Gazette furnishes the latest news from Halifax. On the 29th the Nova Scotia Legislature adjourned to August 6th. Instead of passing the customary grants of money for public service, the Lieutenant Governor has been empowered to draw such sums as may be necessary to meet the more pressing demands. The two resolutions on repeal, last moved by the Attorney-General, were subsequently expunged, and do not appear in the address. These resolutions were of a character which were offensively worded, and denies the right of the Imperial Parliament to pass the Confederation Act, without the consent of the people of Nova Scotia, intimating that consent could only be given through the people direct, and that Parliament had no right to speak for them.

A writer in the Chronicle (Amherst) paper gives the following statement:—
The Dominion Government takes our entire revenue collected under the tariff yielding..... \$1,761,210
And pays on our account the following sums:
Debt of \$8,000,000 at 6 per cent. \$480,000
Subsidy..... \$24,000
Governor and Judges..... \$3,100
Militia..... \$8,000
Post Office..... \$6,000
Revenue Expenses..... \$7,500
Steam Navigation..... \$1,000
Indians..... 1,300
Discharged Seamen..... 50,000
Legislative Services..... 5,000
Sir. Darling and Sable Island..... 16,000
Penitentiary..... 16,000

Leaving the enormous sum of..... \$632,495
as an annual loss to the Province, and fully justifies and confirms all the predictions that we have made with reference to its injurious operation in every branch of our commercial industry.

This is a statement likely to deceive those who have not the power, nor the means to investigate the whole question of union between Nova Scotia and the other Provinces. The figures given may be correct, so far as they go; but it will be observed that no mention is made of the large sums that the Dominion Parliament is paying and will continue to pay on the Railroads which are now being built, and the interest which will accrue on the money borrowed to construct the Intercolonial Railway. In 1860, Nova Scotia had a deficiency in her ordinary receipts and expenditures of \$183,807, and if we add the sums paid out that year for Railways, and Provincial Notes, of \$800,916, it makes a total deficiency of \$1,044,323, the actual sum expended over receipts for that year. Add to this the extra amount which Nova Scotia would have had to pay, for the building of her Railways, and her proportion of the interest on the Intercolonial, had union not taken place; and what would have been the result? An increased tariff, much higher than the present Dominion tariff. It is by such suppressions of facts, that the great majority of the people of Nova Scotia have been deceived.

Newfoundland.

The Newfoundland Legislature was opened on the 30th inst. In the speech the Governor says:—

"It would be for you to consider on 'what terms you would regard a union with the other provinces as expedient. After the expression of such an opinion, I should be prepared to submit the question to the decision of the constituents."

As soon as the speech was published, a large meeting was held at St. John's, and a number of resolutions, pretty strongly worded, passed, deprecating the intention of the Government to introduce the subject of Confederation in the present session, affirming that it would be inexpedient and detrimental to Newfoundland's interests to enter into Confederation on any terms whatever, while the Dominion is distracted with financial and other troubles, and Nova Scotia seeking and other troubles, and recommending that no appeal in anticipation of the elections of 1869 be made to the people.

A petition, with 1800 names, embodying these sentiments, was presented to the House. The debate on the Speech occupied three days, when the reply was passed. It contains the following paragraph:—
"With regard to the important question of Union with the new Dominion, we accept your Excellency's suggestion with the assurance of our desire to adopt such measures as may, to the best of our judgment, be calculated to promote the welfare and interests of the people of this colony."

The subsequent action in the House on the petition showed that a majority of the members were unfavorable to any action being taken on the matter of Union. The St. John's Chronicle says:—"It is now felt in this community that Confederation in this colony is dead on the matter of Union."

Several Radical members who had voted for the introduction of the Resolution actually attended his reception at the White House on Monday, thus becoming converts to the Conservative cause.

Radicalism is the same all over. We know of certain Radicals who take special delight in abusing in the most disgraceful manner their political opponents, but when they want a favor they are as sweet as honey.

Ontario Legislature.

On Monday, Feb. 24th, Mr. Cumberland introduced a Bill to establish municipal institutions at Algoma.

The Bayham debentures were legalized, and a Bill introduced to change the name of the Collegiate Institute of London to that of Hellmuth College.

The Port Whitley Railway, the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, and the Grand River Navigation Company's Bills were vacated a step.

The resolutions to provide for a correct registration of births, marriages and deaths were postponed until next session.

Mr. Cumberland moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to revise the rules, so as to compel parties applying for Railway incorporations to lay before the Railway Committee certain outlines of the intentions of such parties.

After some discussion, the Dentistry Bill was again referred to a Select Committee composed of Messrs. Blake, Lount, McGill, Baxter, Rykert, Boulter, and Attorney-General McDonald.

The Continuation of Acts Bill was passed. The Bill in reference to Sheriff's Writs was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

The Bill providing for the organization of the Territorial District of Muskoka, was read a second time.

The Bill respecting the Inspection of Prisons and Asylums was read a third time. In this Bill the salary of the Inspector is fixed at \$2,000, including mileage.

Mr. Rykert moved the Bill amending the Municipal Act, upon which a long discussion took place. The clause giving the franchise to young men receiving \$500 per annum, was struck out. The franchise was fixed at \$500 in cities; \$300 in Towns; and \$200 in incorporated Villages and Townships. The clause providing for disqualification on account of insolvency, and giving power to declare the seat vacant and order a new election, was carried.

On Tuesday, the House was principally occupied in discussing the supplementary estimates, the debate being confined almost altogether to the item of \$93,100 for the Colleges. It was impossible to-day to give anything like a synopsis of the discussion, which, judging from a hasty glance at the report, must have been an exceedingly interesting one. The item of \$11,000 towards facilitating the transport of passengers and freight by steamers between Collingwood and Port William, also created some discussion. Both were carried.

On Wednesday, the Municipal Bill was read a third time and passed. An amendment by Mr. Currie, to the effect that the election of a Mayor should be made compulsory on municipalities, but should instead be made permissive, was adopted on a division of 45 to 28. An amendment, extending the suffrage to persons having assets of \$500 or upwards, was rejected by a vote of 39 to 21. An amendment striking out "Division Court Clerks" from the list of persons disqualified to act as Municipal Councillors, was carried. Mr. Christie moved that the Bill be recommitted with instructions to expunge section 39 of the Bill, which provided that members of the police force should not attend any secret society meetings while members of the police force. This motion was negatived by a vote of 39 to 21. An amendment, moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Dr. Boulter, empowering corporations to dispose of mineral rights to the roads over which such corporations had jurisdiction, was carried. Some discussion took place on the vote of 39 to 21. A committee to consider the advisability of memorializing the Dominion Government to impose a duty on saw-logs, shingles, &c., manufactured in this Province. Several bills were read a second and third time.

At the last sale in Montreal prices were so unsatisfactory that only about 1,000 packages were placed.

A Detroit barber last Monday shaved four men in ten minutes on a wager. The condition of the victims is not stated.

Prussia has decided upon the construction of two entrenched camps—one near the mouth of the Weser, and another on the Moselle.

Toronto papers announced the death of Major (1st), a distinguished Southerner, who rendered material aid to Southern cause during the late war.

Two illicit stills were recently seized near Quebec and confiscated. There are several more in the same locality, which are "wanted" by the Revenue officers.

Hon. George Fenberton, formerly member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, and of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Lower Canada, died last Friday, aged 72.

The Ottawa Times of the 27th inst. says: Mr. Sandford Fleming has arrived at Ottawa from Nova Scotia, within three days of leaving survey made by him of the part of the Intercolonial Railway running through that Province to Truro, whence the railway is already constructed to Halifax. This survey now completed, was made under instructions from the General Government, issued early in July last. We believe an extremely favorable line has been selected, and that the Government, considering the difficulties which exist in that quarter. The plans are now before the Government, and the construction of this portion of the railway may be proceeded with as soon as season opens and the necessary preliminaries are arranged.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

FROM EL DORADO.

EL DORADO, Feb. 25, 1898.

Nearly twelve months have elapsed since I became a naturalized citizen of the fair city of El Dorado, and during that time I have been here during the most of that period. I have watched with considerable interest the progress of things in this section, and now propose, with your permission, to give a synopsis of the actual position of affairs at the present day in the "Golden City of the North," together with whatever might be of importance respecting mining matters in the surrounding district.

El Dorado has not improved much, so far as the erection of new buildings or any other considerable business is still transacted in the place. During the winter, of course matters became somewhat dull throughout the mineral district, and its evil effects were immediately felt in El Dorado, as its trade depends on the miners and their employers. The principal part of the inhabitants residing at present in El Dorado are those miners connected with the different mines on the Moore hill, adjacent to the place. However, the drooping spirits of the worthy people of El Dorado are sustained by the strong hope that upon the first of the spring there will be good times for business, and lots of the precious metal in circulation, as many are expected to arrive here at that time to attend the working of the El Dorado mine.

As I have mentioned before, with the exception of the working of the various shafts which were commenced previous to the setting in of winter, no work has been done entirely. Those mines which were sunk to a considerable depth below the surface were worked, and the crushing of their quartz kept the few crushing mills we have, pretty busy during the winter. I may also mention that the work for the construction of crushing mills has been vigorously prosecuted, which shows that good work will be done as soon as the weather becomes favorable. The Gilbert & Turley mill continues to give satisfaction, and it is now engaged in the crushing of the El Dorado mine, which is a crushing mill. The new amalgamating process is likely to prove a complete success, as its working, so far, is very encouraging. The Richardson Mining Co.'s mill is in the hands of the company, and is in consequence of some slight imperfection in the amalgamating process, which it is expected will be corrected in a short time. The buildings connected with the mill are really very handsome. The Barry Mine crusher will be working in a day or two, and is expected to give satisfaction, as every precaution has been adopted to render it as nearly perfect as possible. Mr. H. W. York of Madoc, has the contract, and no doubt will finish his work well. I may also mention that the Wellington Mining Co. are busily engaged in the erection of a crushing mill, which is expected to be finished by the 1st of April. This mill is to have thirty stamps, and is to be constructed on the most approved plan. It is also to be a crushing mill, and also taking steps to erect a crushing mill for the use of their mine, and I believe the Merchants' Union Mining Co. are also making arrangements to erect a crushing mill. Although the winter has been somewhat what dull, so far as mining operations are concerned, still a good deal of preparation is being made for the coming season, and the crushing mills and organizing mining companies, in order to be in readiness when the weather becomes fine to make the very rocks resound with the hammer and sledges.

During the winter too, a good deal of land has been staked, and a number of pretty fair prices; and now steps are being taken to arrange matters so as to enable the lucky owners to commence to develop their claims as soon as circumstances will permit. In reference to the different mines now being worked in the Township of Madoc, I may refer to the celebrated Richardson Mine, which is, of course, the most important mine at present in these parts. This mine is now about eighty feet in depth, and if anything, the quartz is considerably richer at this depth than any yet found, which is, of course, very encouraging. The El Dorado crushing mill is about crushing twenty-five tons of quartz, which is taken indiscriminately, in order to give a fair test of the real value of the same.

The El Dorado Mining Company are progressing well. Spalling, the manager of the company, is getting some twenty tons of the quartz crushed at Gilbert & Turley's mill this week, and, in the meantime, I will refrain from pronouncing any opinion of the value of the quartz until after the result of the analysis is made known. However, I must say that heretofore the yields from this mine were really excellent.

The Royal Canadian Mining Company are succeeding well with their claim, which, I think, is now some 100 feet deep. The Directors of the company are about increasing the amount of their capital stock, and propose making a thorough reorganization of their company.

The Brantford and Goderich Mining Company are at present succeeding well with the development of their claim.

The Kootenay Mining Company are also succeeding well.

The Wellington Mining Company are prosecuting the development of their claim with considerable amount of energy, having two teams of mules working alternately both day and night. Judging from some of the specimens which I have seen, and also from the result of different analyses of the quartz, I am satisfied that the mine will yield richly. The claim worked by this company is a part of Lot No. 18, in the 5th concession of Madoc, so well known on account of the celebrated gold mine of the same name. Fox & Co., of Cobourg, last spring, was the superintendent of this company, and is well versed in mining matters, having had some experience in mining.

The Rose Mining Company organized for the purpose of developing five acres, being part of Lot No. 10, in the 8th conc. Madoc. The quartz of this mine looks well, and I believe

upon being assayed has yielded exceedingly rich, considering the fact that they have only made a tunnel, a few feet as yet. Steps are being taken to have a quantity of quartz crushed as soon as possible.

The Merchants' Union Mining Company, of Madoc, deserves a special notice on account of their success, notwithstanding the many obstacles which they have had to contend. The property worked by this company is five acres of Lot No. 1, in the 5th concession of Madoc, and has been produced by all who have seen it to be really as promising in its mineral indications as any other property in Madoc. The various assays of the quartz of this mine have proved that they have a rich mine, and all that is necessary now is a little time and capital. I have seen in the possession of Mr. Stevens, who is the Managing Superintendent of the company, a nugget of gold worth, at least, eleven dollars, being the result of the analysis of a small quantity of quartz of this mine. Mr. Stevens deserves credit for his energy in disposing of so much stock in the company, which fact will enable them to commence the working of their claim as soon as the weather becomes favorable.

I believe also, that the different mines adjacent to the village of Madoc are being worked, and I believe that Mr. Stevens, Esq., and others, promise well.

The Empire Mine, lately purchased by Mr. Patterson, of Belleville, is being worked day and night. The intention is to have a quantity of the quartz crushed as soon as possible, the result of which will be made known in due time.

It is currently reported that gold has been discovered in the village property of Dr. Elmer, of Madoc, and no doubt, judging from the indications, that gold can be found on nearly every part of the hill on which this property is situated.

In reference to the mines of other Townships, I may say that I have visited Elmer, and have been much pleased with the appearance of things in the village property of Dr. Elmer, and others, promise well.

The well known Barry Mine is likely yet to be one of our richest mines. The work of excavation is rapidly progressing, and with the very best results. The mill which is erected expressly for the use of this mine, will be completed in a day or so.

I may also mention, with reference to the Eureka Mine, that the indications of the presence of the precious metal in this mine are unmistakable, and I am satisfied that this mine will yet turn out to be very rich. The mine is not working now, but I believe an assay was made of some of the quartz the other day by Dr. O'Leary, and the result proved well. This property is owned by Messrs. Davis & Co., of your Town.

Masters are beginning to look much better in this dreary region, and few present appearances will all anticipate lively times as soon as the spring sets in, which I can assure you, is very much desired. Hoping I have not trespassed too much on your time, I beg to subscribe, yours,

A CITIZEN OF EL DORADO.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Herald's London special agents of the meeting at St. James' Hall on Tuesday evening. Many sympathizers with the cause of Republican Government in the United States attended, and the hall was crowded. John Bright, with many other members of Parliament, Rev. St. John's, and other well-known personages were present. Mr. Bright occupied the chair. He spoke strongly in favor of the United States and the government, policy and power of the American people, and of England's duty and the necessity of cultivating and maintaining friendly relations with the United States.

He said that the British Government and the English press had acted rigidly and prudently during the progress of the late war in America, no power on earth could have alienated the two nations in feeling or separated them in interest. Mr. Bright, in conclusion, expressed his firm belief that all prominent questions of international law and of international politics would be amicably settled. Rev. Newman Hall followed. He stated the nature and probable extent of the Alabama claims in full and explicit terms to the audience, showing that England was completely in the wrong. He said that although the people of the United States were not in the least prejudiced against the matter, the Alabama claims would inevitably lead to war unless the bill was paid. He would advise settlement by arbitration. The Rev. gentleman concluded his address with a powerful appeal to the people of England and America to affirm and maintain a perpetual peace in the interests of British civilization, and the English press had acted rigidly and prudently during the progress of the late war in America, no power on earth could have alienated the two nations in feeling or separated them in interest. Mr. Bright, in conclusion, expressed his firm belief that all prominent questions of international law and of international politics would be amicably settled. Rev. Newman Hall followed. He stated the nature and probable extent of the Alabama claims in full and explicit terms to the audience, showing that England was completely in the wrong. He said that although the people of the United States were not in the least prejudiced against the matter, the Alabama claims would inevitably lead to war unless the bill was paid. He would advise settlement by arbitration. 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Culture of the Tomato.

Every one who plants a garden must have experience of the difficulty of dealing with tomatoes as equally grown; they spread over the space they are not watered; they lay the ground with such perfect resistance that nothing can keep them there; they rot both when it rains and when it does not rain, and about the end of September they come to an absolute end of all production. The consequence is, that most people choose to purchase such defective market articles, and to pay for defective and unsatisfactory tomatoes, at a high price, because an ordinary garden does not afford room for them. Having gone through an ample experience of this sort, I, by accident, attempted a mode of cultivation two years ago, which has far exceeded my expectations in obviating the difficulties referred to, and in giving a single supply of tomatoes, so far superior to those usually sold, as to bear no comparison with them.

This mode is a rigid training of the vines on a high wall—a wall facing south is best, but on any facing east or west will do, while one facing north certainly will not do. Strips of lath nailed on posts or stakes, say eight inches from the face of the wall, suffice to keep the vines within the enclosed space, but they must also be frequently tied to the lath, or to rails, driven in the face of the wall. Some trouble is requisite while they are growing, but the most rapid, but they will repay all the trouble well, being able to keep the vines from falling or blowing down, by whatever driving—living lath—may be necessary. I have had no serious difficulty in this respect, nor will any one who has the vines frequently in July and August, using some soft wax twine, or strong cotton strings.

The results, that the vines grow and bear from the earliest time that they can be produced, until absolute freezing weather comes in November. I have had them in perfection, and in perfection on the vines in two years, as late as the middle of November—the fall of both 1885 and 1886 being favorable, as regards late frosts, and the delay of absolute winter weather. It is remarkable that the tomato plant, under such circumstances, continue to produce as abundantly to the last as could be desired, without check by any frost or chill that does not absolutely freeze the vines.

The fruit of the tomato is peculiarly an air fruit, requiring the fullest amount, and the most free circulation of air to perfect it. In the shade or near the earth the fruit does not set, and if set, does not ripen. Under the best conditions, the vines, in this respect, the production is so much greater as to pay for all the trouble of attaining them, even if a wall or trellis were to be erected exclusively to produce tomatoes. And those growing them for market purposes would be as well repaid by private cultivators. I can count up already about eight bushels as the produce of sixty feet of wall, and but twelve inches of earth surface at the foot in which the vines are planted, a brick wall three feet in width coming next; the vines have in three cases ripened fruit largely at a height of six to seven feet, and the bearing season has begun, or the production of ripe tomatoes, about the 10th of August—Gardener's Monthly.

HURRAH FOR THE DOMINION.

R. H. JONES
BEES leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has retired and opened a new WHOLESALE and RETAIL, GROCERY and LIQUOR STORE in the premises lately occupied by Messrs O'Brien & Hendry, where he will keep on hand a select and varied assortment of

General Groceries.

AND LIQUORS.

TEAS.

YOUNG AND OLD HYSONS.

GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY,

IMPERIAL JAPAN,

SOUCHOING,

and all other goods in CONGOU, &c. &c.

COFFEES.

THE BEST IN TOWN, OF ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

He would especially call the attention of families to his stock of

WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUORS.

Brandy, Port, Sherries,

Irish, Scotch & Morton's Whiskies.

Old Tom & Holland Gins,

in WOOD AND BOTTLE.

Together with a large assortment of

CHAMPAGNE,

of the most popular brands,

LIQUEURS & CORDIALS, &c.

In addition to these there will be found a splendid stock of

LAMP GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

Goods sent promptly to customers in any part of the town.

Belleville, Dec. 9, 1887. 168-4847

Business Cards.

AND all other kinds of Job Printing, executed with dispatch, at the Intelligence Office, Intelligence Building, Front Street

HURRAH FOR BARNUM'S LINE OF STAGES

For the Madoc Gold Regions.

THEIR coaches will leave all the principal Hotels in Belleville every morning (Sunday's excepted), at half-past 8 o'clock, arriving in Madoc at 12 noon. They will leave all the principal Hotels in Madoc at 2 o'clock, arriving in Belleville in time to connect with the evening train going east and west.

S. BARNUM, Proprietor.
C. HORTON, Agent, Belleville.
S. GUSTIN, Agent, Madoc.
P. S. PARTON, wishing to send parcels on this route will be promptly attended to. All parcels unless booked and paid for will be at the risk of the owner.
July 29, 1887. 168

REMOVAL.

N. MANN begs to notify the public that he has removed his Barber Shop to the Dufour House Building, where he hopes to see all his old customers, and as many more, who will favor him with their patronage.
Belleville, Dec. 27, 1887.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Messrs. WALLACE & FORDYCE as Photographers, in the Town of Belleville, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed.) D. J. WALLACE, ED. FORDYCE.
Belleville, December 4th, 1887.

THE undersigned having purchased Mr. Fordyce's interest in the Gallery, will hereafter conduct the business on his own account. His long experience and thorough knowledge of the business will enable him to satisfy all who give him a call.
ROOMS—Over Graham and Grainger's Store.
ENTRANCE—Two doors, South of Holdea's Drug Store.
D. J. WALLACE, ED. FORDYCE.
Belleville, Dec. 4th, 1887. 185-TBET

Store-keepers!

Farmers!

Should buy their TEAS FROM THE IMPORTERS DIRECT.

The Montreal Tea Company,

6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

HAVE sent over One Thousand Packages to different parts of the country—and receive every day assurances that the Tea gives entire satisfaction.

Subjoin are a few of the numerous testimonials already received:

RUSSELL HOTEL, QUEBEC, January 7, 1888.

GENTLEMEN—The six chests of Tea forwarded some time since arrived in good order. The quality is pure and excellent, and the price as low as I have seen elsewhere. I have the highest quality of Tea for my guests, and I am glad to say that they are all well satisfied. Your obedient servant, WILLIS RUSSELL.

HOUSE OF SENATE, OTTAWA, Dec. 16, 1887.

Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMEN—The box of 30 lbs. English Breakfast Tea we had of you 45 cents was of excellent quality, and fully as good as we have previously purchased from you. Yours respectfully, D. ANDERSON.

Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMEN—The two chests of Tea I had from you sent me a great satisfaction. You have pleased a friend of mine at Brandon, one chest of Fine Gunpowder, and one chest of Imperial Japan. Yours, at same price, viz. 45 cents per lb. Yours, at same price, viz. 45 cents per lb. JAMES EDGAR.

Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMEN—The box of 30 lbs. English Breakfast Tea we had of you 45 cents was of excellent quality, and fully as good as we have previously purchased from you. Yours respectfully, D. ANDERSON.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE MOIRA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Capital Stock, \$100,000. Divided into 10,000 Shares.

WORKING CAPITAL, \$15,000.

HORACE YEOMANS, Esq., PRESIDENT. ANDREW THOMSON, Esq., TREASURER.

H. S. GILBERT, Esq., SECRETARY. J. G. SHURTZ, Esq., SUPERINTENDENT.

MERCHANTS' BANK, BANKERS. DEAN & GILBERT, SOLICITORS.

DIRECTORS:

HORACE YEOMANS, of Flint & Yeomans, Belleville.

ANDREW THOMSON, Banker, Belleville.

W. W. DEAN, Master in Chancery, Belleville.

JOHN G. SHURTZ, Superintendent.

JAMES LISTER, M.D., Belleville.

JAMES W. CARMAN, American, Consul, Belleville.

BARTON S. GILBERT, of Dean & Gilbert, Barristers, Belleville.

THIS COMPANY is duly incorporated under Cap. 23, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, for the purpose of working the mineral veins upon sixteen acres of Lot No. 19, in the fifth concession of Madoc, (the Richardson Mine being No. 18 in the same concession).

A shaft has been sunk to the depth of nine feet in the rock. At six feet a gold-bearing lode was struck, 18 inches in width, which at nine feet has increased to 24 feet, and a crushing at Wright & Turley's mill of four and one-half tons of the rock, gave a yield of over five ounces of gold; the lode is clearly defined, and evidently extends the whole length of the property—53 rods.

The territory is admirably situated for mining purposes, being a high ridge with copper, with indications of mineral veins. There are no claims on the land fully as promising as the one on which the shaft has been sunk, and which would unquestionably yield as well. The large quantity of land, and the prospects of other gold-bearing veins, lead to the belief that the Company will be able to subdivide the property as soon as a little further development has been made, and then other companies at great advantage.

Work is being vigorously prosecuted in the shaft, under the superintendence of JOHN G. SHURTZ, Esq., one of the Directors, who is largely interested in the property of the mine, and who has had thirteen years' practical experience in the gold mines of California and Nevada, and is unquestionably the most accomplished quartermaster now in this country.

It is intended to have further crushing in a few days, and negotiations are in progress which, if carried out, will secure a mill to the Company at once, so that regular work will be gone on with without delay, and dividends may, in that case, be expected in a short time.

Belleville, Jan. 27th, 1888.

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